Discrimination – 1915

NO MORE "JIM CROW" SOCIAL AFFAIRS AT WENDELL PHILLIPS

The Chicago Defender

Efforts of Dean Fannie R. Smith to Segregate the Races By Having Separate Social Affairs Put to Naught By Superintendent Ella Flagg Young, Who Abolishes the Social Affairs.

CHICAGO DEFENDER AND PEOPLE PROTEST.

Superintendent Young's Prompt Stamping Out of the Color Line Wins General Approval—Chicago Schools Must Forever Be Free of Any Semblance of Southern Ideas or Forms.

The crusade of the Chicago Defender against segregation in "social affairs" at the Wendell Phillips High School bore fruit this week by the issuance of an order prohibiting the "Jim Crow rule."

Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, listened to a delegation of women protesting against the rule which was put into effect in the high school by Miss Fannie R. Smith, dean of girls, segregating Afro-Americans and whites on social afternoons. She read the letter of Miss Marion Talbot, dean of women at the University of Chicago, who was the first to protest against the plan of having Afro-American students dance alone on one afternoon and the white students on another.

Mrs. Young's Idea.

Mrs. Young learned that all of the members of the delegation protesting against the rule who had children, sent them to private schools, but nevertheless she determined to try out her own idea that the way to the social uplift of the Afro-American race is through the intellectual uplift.

After a consultation with Miss Smith, it was determined to hold intellectual-social afternoons, instead of the purely social ones. The Afro-American and the white students mingle on equal terms.

While the dance phase of the social afternoons has been eliminated, the students will hereafter on these occasions listen to lectures on various subjects and look at stereopticon views of historic interest and importance. It is also planned to have debates on current topics and in that way stimulate an intellectual rivalry between the students without regard to race or color.

Mrs. Young's Statement.

"I believe," said Mrs. Young, superintendent of the schools, "that the way to raise any and all races to an equal plane is through intellectual training. The social question will take care of itself when Afro-American men and women and white men and women can talk and discuss questions on equal terms.

"The mental advancement of the Afro-American children in our schools is little short of miraculous. Years ago they were lolling around in their seats and laughing, with no purpose of mind. Now they sit erect and tense. They pay attention and understand. They are keen to learn and to improve themselves.

No More "Jim Crow" Business.

"They are absorbing the racial characteristics of the white people. That is why they work in perfect accord with white children in intellectual tasks. I believe the experiment, carried out generally, would afford a means of taking at least the bitterness out of the race problem."

The Defender has persistently fought the "Jim Crow" rule inaugurated by Miss Smith, dean of the girls' department, and as a result of the agitation through these columns the order abolishing the separate "social sessions" became effective as we go to press.

SONS OF VETERANS

Gullible Negroes Repudiated

Not Wanted in the Grand Army—Rev. Garner and His Committee Ignored —A Fight for Recognition—The Daily Post Refuses to Defend.

Just as The Bee said in its issue concerning the gullible Negroes when they want an article published defending them the white press refuses to publish it. A few weeks ago the gullible Negroes of this city occupied two whole pages of advertisements amounting to about one thousand dollars or more. In a few days another white publication will appear with a "Jim Crow" corner of over one thousand dollars' worth of business from the gullible Negroes in this city. A few days ago Rev. Garner sent the following news article to the Post, which it refused to publish as will be seen by its return with this card:

"The Washington Post thanks you for the offer of this manuscript and regrets that it is not available."

Race prejudice is likely to come up to mar the fine meeting anticipated by the National Organization called the Sons of Veterans of the United States to be held here in September of this year at the National G. A. R. Encampment. The ground of the promised rumpus is the denial of the Maryland Division of the Sons of Veterans of a charter to the proposed Sergeant Carney Camp of the District of Columbia—an organization of colored men whose fathers were soldiers in the Civil War. In the geographical boundaries of the Sons of Veterans of the United States, the District of Columbia falls in the Maryland Division. The law of the National body requires the approval of the Division in which the applicants for charter may reside. The colored men, whose chairman is Rev. A. C. Garner of 943 Tea Street N. W., applied to the Commander of the Maryland Division, through W. H. J. Malvin, Secretary, with a duly formulated roll of applicants and the charter fee of $25.00, March 12, 1914.

At first the application was accepted, and a time set to muster the colored men in as a Camp of the Sons of Veterans. On March 16, 1914, Mr. Malvin received a letter saying the application had been forwarded to the Commander in Chief for his approval. On March 20, 1914, a notice was received that it had been approved, and William A. Keefauver, Commander of the Maryland Division, asked that the colored men set a time—suggesting "next week"—for a muster. On Mar. 25, Mr. Malvin received a letter saying, "Thursday night, April 2, will be all right, and I will be with you to muster your camp." Notices were sent out to the men and invitations to Commander of Cushing Camp No. 30, S. of V., Div. of Md., Mr. Arthur B. Barringer, Col. E. R. Campbell, Com. J. K. Gleason, Adj. O. H. Oldroyd and others. On April 2 Mr. Malvin received the following telegram: "Impossible for me to be with you tonight to muster your camp; letter will follow."—Wm. A. Keefauver. The letter was received Apr. 25, 1914, and said: "Dear Sir—Yours of April 22 to hand, and in reply would say, owing to the fact that a number of protests have been filed with the Commander-in-Chief, he has withdrawn his approval of your application for a camp charter, and referred the whole matter back to these Headquarters; and as several resolutions have been sent to these Headquarters protesting against the organization of the camp in question, I will not approve of the application for a charter. Inclosed find check for $25, being the charter fee returned to you. Wm. A. Keefauver, Div. Com."

The colored men, about 45 in number, undismayed, waited till June 15, and sent a delegation of five men, viz: Messrs. Garner, Webb, Edwards, Dade, and Douglass to the Division Encampment at Baltimore, Md., June, 1914. This committee was allowed the courtesy of presenting its case in a half hour suspended session. The vote that followed resulted in sustaining the protest and supporting the Commander by a decisive majority.

The G. A. R. last year met in Detroit, Mich. The colored men sent their case by Major Chas. R. Douglass, of Frederick Douglass Post No. 21, but it was not presented. Still undismayed, the new Commander of the Maryland Division (the former having retired at the end of the term), was written to in order to get his views on the colored men's application for a charter. His reply was, that he was a creature of the Encampment that refused the former application, and was bound to stand by their action. The colored men then wrote to the Junior Vice-Commander of the National body, Mr. F. J. McMurtrie, of Detroit, Mich., and his sympathy was commendable; but after a dozen weeks no results had come, and now these colored men, sons of the Negro Soldiers who fought for the Union, in every way eligible to be members of the patriotic order founded by Gen. John A. Logan, are denied the right to be a legalized camp of the National Organization, whose charter includes just such groups of men, but who are the victims of color prejudice by the sons of the men with whom their fathers fought and mingled their blood on many a battlefield.

One task assigned to the Sons of Veterans is to decorate the graves, or rather assist in decorating the graves, of their fathers. The G. A. R. remnant is presumed to instruct these younger men in this grateful, patriotic duty. An invitation has been extended by the Frederick Douglass Post, No. 21, to the proposed Carney Camp to send two committees to decorate the graves of Negro soldiers in Arlington and Harmony cemeteries on May 31. Rev. Mr. Garner, the chairman, has declined to appoint the committees on the ground that the legalized organizations to do this work are the G. A. R. and the Sons of Veterans, and since we are denied the right to be the latter and can't be the former, it is to be presumed that the white Sons of Veterans want this job of decorating our Negro fathers' graves."

(By Staff Reporter.)

Danville, Ill., March 19.—The great state of Illinois has been disgraced.

Its escutcheon has been blurred. Agents of the very government at Washington have placed their official seals of approval upon the blot of segregation in the soldiers' home at Danville, Ill. Old soldiers of color freighted with the weight of age, who fought in defense of the valor of the country and the glory of the flag, must now in their declining years yield to the indignities, proscriptions and segregation of race prejudice which is contained in general orders No. 14, issued under date of March 9, 1915, for the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers located at Danville, Ill. Here is the order:

Danvills Branch, National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.
Danville, Ill., Mar. 9, 1915.

General Orders
No. 14.

1. Frequent complaints having been lodged by both white and colored members of this Home of indignities and insults hurled at each other, in quarters and mess, on account of racial differences, and in order that such contention may be avoided, and in compliance with a petition largely signed by members of this Home, now on file in the office of the Adjutant, and personal requests from many colored members that a change be made, and with the approval of the present Board of Managers, it is hereby ordered that the Quartermaster and Commissary of Subsistence, in their respective Departments, segregate the white and colored members so that each may have quarters separate and apart, and be so seated at mess that each may have separate tables.

By order of
COL. M. H. PETERS,
Governor.

Official:
(Signed) WM. H. PLATT,
Adjutant and Inspector.

This order was made effective at once. Those Afro-American veterans, some of whom had asked to be transferred from the Johnson City, Tennessee, Old Soldiers' Home, on account of the humiliation and inhuman treatment to which they were subjected there, were greatly disappointed to find that they had journeyed to Illi-

nois only to be subjected to the same character of treatment. These old veterans sent up a protest which reached the editor of the Chicago Defender.

Defender Investigates.

A representative of this paper, in the interest of humanity and justice, was sent to Danville in answer to the appeal of the Afro-American veterans to make an investigation. It required considerable secrecy to get at the facts, but they were finally ascertained. Our representative interviewed white and colored citizens alike in Danville and had personal talks with some of the inmates. We learned that after the issuance of the order one brave old veteran, co-operating with others who were the victims of this discriminatory order, drew up a protest and in their feeble way sent it to Governor Peters, the head of the institution. It pointed out that they had never been subjected to such inhuman treatment at the home during all the time that they had been inmates, until now. It called the Governor's attention to the fact that only 15 days prior hereto he had been appointed governor and suggested that only "color prejudice" could be responsible for such a drastic order.

The Governor's Reply.

The Defender's representative was able to obtain the governor's reply to the old soldiers' protest. Following is the full text of the governor's reply:

National Home, Danville, Illinois.
Mar. 13, 1915.

From
The Governor, Danville Branch.
To
George S. Walker,
Samson J. Chappel,
John W. Sayers,
Committee.
Subject: Segregation.
Comrades:

Your petition signed by 173 colored members of this Home, protesting against General Order No. 14, has had my careful consideration.

You assert that this order is an emanation of "insane, ignorant and unwarranted prejudice." Was it insanity, ignorance and prejudice which brought you and your people out of the gloom of slavery into the light of liberty? Some people, many people, thought so at the time. But today not even your former masters would vote to restore the system of human slavery.

Was it not by the blood of the white man (the Union soldier) that your freedom was achieved? You did not in those critical days, half a century ago, object to segregation. Aye, you rejoiced when the government granted you the privilege of being organized into segregated colored regiments, which custom has prevailed to this day You come from these distinctive colored regiments to this Home.

The government has never enlisted colored men in white regiments; nor are there any white men in the ranks of the colored regiments. Although both may occupy the same camp (as you do here under Order No. 14) they are still segregated.

Order No. 14 was issued on this principle and in compliance with a petition signed by 849 members of this Home, and with the approval of the Board of Managers (see paragraph 1). Paragraph 2 reads: "This order is designed to promote peace, harmony and good order," not for the benefit of the white members alone, but for the colored members as well. There is no distinction as to its purpose. You are here (both white and colored) as old soldiers. You are under semi-military discipline. As soldiers it is your duty, you pledged yourselves, to obey all orders, rules and regulations.

When Gen. George H. Thomas in his official report of the battle of Nashville paid you the high honor of telling the people of our common country that "the colored troops fought nobly," the white soldiers applauded the compliment, they recognized your merits, they shook you by the hand and congratulated you. They were not jealous, they did not deem your praise as a reflection upon their courage or service.

Yet you protest, assuming that Order No. 14 is a discrimination, a reflection upon you. It is no more a reflection upon the colored man than it is upon those white men who quarrel with him. And is it not laudable that at least some effort be made to quiet this disturbance which affects not only the guilty but the innocent also?

But if your grievance is as serious as your language indicates, why not take a transfer to some National Home where the rule of segregation does not prevail? This is your privilege.

It is unfortunate that there should be any racial prejudice, but it does exist; and this prejudice can only be overcome by a higher civilization to which the world is aspiring and gradually attaining, when all races, tongues and creeds shall be as one, speaking one universal language, all worshiping at the shrine of the same God.

"With malice toward none and charity to all."

You will please communicate this reply to the signers of the protest.

Fraternally yours,
M. H. PETERS.

The Defender's representative in the course of the conversations with a number of Danville citizens, found the general expression to be one of regret and disgust that such an order should be issued by the governor of the Home. One prominent white business man, who does not care to have his name mentioned, said: "There is absolutely no truth to the representations that such an order was necessary on account of the conflict between the white and colored soldiers. They have always gotten along amiably and peacefully. I can only attribute such action to the deep-seated and unreasoning prejudice of the officials at the Home." A number of the white old soldiers were seen and while they guarded their statements, for fear of incurring the displeasure of the Home officials, they nevertheless unhesitatingly expressed themselves as being out of sympathy with such drastic orders. As one old white soldier put it, "If our black comrades were good enough to defend the flag, protect the lives of their white fellow men, and save the country, why are not they good enough to eat at the same table and sleep in the same room?"

Old Veterans Grieved.

The spirit of grief which seemed to possess the old colored veterans when interviewed on the subject was heart-rending indeed. One old veteran who had passed the allotted three score and ten years, whose body still carried three Confederate bullets, was almost overcome with grief as he uttered these words: "My boy, the nation should bow its head in shame at a spectacle of this kind. Here we are, wards of the government, dependent upon it as a child depends upon its father, some have given their lives, all suffered the terrors of that memorable struggle, have come, just as we are at the threshold of the cemetery, to be branded by the government as not fit for association with our comrades with whom we 'fought, bled and died' in the trenches, that the nation might live."

As this old veteran turned his head in watchful fear lest one of the officials might see him talking to the stranger, who was the Defender's representative, it presented a picture as sad as human eyes would ever want to gaze upon.

Strange Attitude of Race.

In striking contrast from the spirit of fairness manifested in the manly statements that the Defender's representative got from the lips of a number of white citizens, was the complete spirit of abandon evidenced by the conversations and conduct of the Afro-Americans, men and women, in the City of Danville. As if the incident, so vital to every Negro within the confines of this country, was of little or no concern, seemed to be the attitude and demeanor displayed and portrayed by the Afro-Americans of the City of Danville. Surely if ever there was a case meriting the most vigorous and active attention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, this segregation order just issued by the governor of the Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers at Danville is one. The foregoing is a correct statement of facts to which these unfortunates have been subjected and in relation to which Afro-Americans everywhere should take vigorous action.

RACE DISCRIMINATION AT HIPPODROME HOUSE

Laws of the State Violated by Manager of Quincy Street Theater—Three Young Women Refused Seats on First Floor—Case Goes to Court.

The Chicago Defender
12/19/14

NO MISTAKE IN TICKETS.

Hon. Edward H. Morris Has Case—Mrs. Helen Jackson Thorne, Mrs. Rebecca Thayer and Miss Ethel Spence Are Complainants in the Case.

In Chicago, at the Great Northern Hippodrome, Quincy street, between State and Dearborn streets, the manager is discriminating. He is making Afro-Americans go to the next floor, the balcony. Mrs. Helen Jackson Thorne, Mrs. Rebecca Thayer and Miss Ethel Spence went to the theater on November 24. Mrs. Thorne bought the tickets at 20 cents per ticket. The three did not get further than the door when they were told to go to the balcony. Rather than be humiliated, they left the theater, and in so doing heard the white ticket seller say: "If I knew they were niggers I would not have sold them tickets for the first floor." That is evidence for a suit. These young women have their tickets. The case was reported to the Hon. Edward H. Morris, one of the most trained legal men in the state. The house will be sued and prosecuted. The law in Illinois is that there must be no discrimination in public places. Afro-Americans who stand for such insult are less than men. Whenever you are discriminated or segregated in public, get evidence and immediately take your case to a good lawyer. This is not the first time that this manager has discriminated against the race. Mrs. Homer Johnson, 3744 Rhodes avenue, went there some weeks ago and was discriminated against. Others report similar circumstances. The Defender urges that you nip this unlawful act in the bud. Don't say it's too much trouble. Defend yourself and you defend the race. Uphold your rights. The Illinois statutes fully cover cases of discrimination on account of color and prescribe fines severe enough to check the violations if the cases are properly prosecuted. There will be no cessation of these violations until the severest punishment is meted out in a court of law.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSES HOUSE.

The New York Age
Rec'd 4/17/13.

Pennsylvania Lower House Gives Overwhelming Majority for Bill Granting Equal Rights to All.

Harrisburg, Pa., April 15.—Representative colored men and women from all parts of Pennsylvania sat in the gallery of the lower house of the State legislature Wednesday and heard vigorous speeches in support of the Civil Rights Bill.

The bill was attacked by one man—Representative Baldwin, of Delaware county—but a number of others vigorously denounced race discriminations in public places.

The bill finally passed the house, amid the plaudits of those in the gallery, by a vote of 138 to 34.

It is modeled along the lines of the Levy law of New York, and prohibits discriminations in public places on account of race or creed. Should the measure become a law it will break up discriminations in all parts of the State.

Discrimination—1915

GOV. PETERS VENTS IRE AT SOLDIERS HOME EXPOSURE

The Chicago Defender
3/27/15

Head of National Home for Volunteer Soldiers at Danville, Ill., Becomes Enraged When Injustice to Afro-American Inmates Is Published—Old Veterans Receive Additional Insult.

COLOR LINE DRAWN IN OPERA HOUSE ON GROUNDS

"This Door for Colored Soldiers," Reads New Sign—Tries to Censor Reading Matter—Sergeant Walker Leaves Home, Being Unable to Stand Outrageous Methods.

(Special to Chicago Defender.)

March 29, 1915.

The exclusive publication in The Chicago Defender of the segregation order at the Old Soldiers' Home here, instead of having the effect of lessening the rigors of General Order No. 14, has, if anything, intensified the management to more drastic measures.

Governor Peters, when shown a copy of The Defender containing the expose, is said to have "cussed and damned" everything and everybody identified with the Afro-American race. It is reported that he paced the floor of the executive offices and swore eternal vengeance on the "nigger paper" that would dare criticize his official acts. He was particularly anxious that no copies of the "nigger sheet" be read by the inmates. He hurriedly summoned the "board of censors" and gave orders that all literature be carefully read before it reached the eyes of the old soldiers.

On the Lookout.

From Saturday until Wednesday strict surveillance was kept upon all of the Afro-American old soldiers and whenever one of them was seen reading a newspaper "the censor" would immediately interrogate him upon it, and also examine it.

It is doubtful now whether those of the old soldiers resident at the Home have seen their usual and regular weekly copy of The Defender.

One of the additional proscriptive rules inaugurated since The Defender brought the attention of the public to the segregation policy of Governor Peters affected the opera house located on the reservation. This theatre was built for the exclusive use and pleasure of the old soldiers. On Wednesday and Friday nights entertainments and moving pictures form the attractions for the old warriors to brighten their declining years.

Color Line at Opera House.

By some unforeseen circumstance the segregation order now famous as General Order No. 14 did not include the only place of amusement furnished by the Government for its veterans of the Civil War. Since The Defender's scathing arraignment of the Home for its departure from the immemorial custom of equality and freedom, separate doors and separate seats have been arranged in the government opera house, and now over certain doors hang the sign: "This entrance for colored soldiers." Leading to the gallery and at the bottom of the stairway is the sign: "Colored soldiers in the gallery." Thus the pernicious decrees of the Negro-hating new governor of the Home is working its way to the humiliation and disgrace of the Afro-American veterans quartered at the Soldiers' Home in Danville.

Sergeant Walker Leaves.

Sergt. Georoge S. Walker, unable to further stand the hardships and humiliations occasioned by the new policy of Governor Peters, left the Home this week.

Before boarding the train for New York, whither he has gone to live with a white comrade who had heard about the new rule and sent him a ticket, made this observation to The Defender's representative: "I am leaving the Home for good. The disgrace is more than I could stand, and I am going to live with Comrade Atherton on his farm in Steuben County, N. Y. He is a white man and when I got his letter telling me that he had heard about General Order No. 14 and invited me to come and spend the remainder of my days with him, I decided to go. I feel sorry for my poor Afro-American comrades left behind. They are not so fortunate as myself. I know that they are watching and waiting, day in and out, for relief from the miserable conditions under which they are living.

Will Illinois Stand It?

"If the Afro-American people in Illinois could interest their Congressmen and Senators in their cases something in mitigation of their unfortunate circumstances might be done. I have heard much about Congressman Madden and his fights in and out of Congress for our people. I wish you would lay this matter before him so that an investigation would be made and the conditions, especially segregation, remedied."

The Defender's representative accompanied Sergeant Walker to the train, and as it pulled out he leaned out the window and said: "Don't forget the boys at the Home. Help them, because they can't help themselves."

NEGROES CHARGE BOARD WITH SEPARATING PUPILS

Say Colored Children Are Forced to Attend Specially Segregated Schools.

EDMUNDS DENIES REPORT

Points to Records Showing Black Boys and Girls in White Schools.

Grevious charges against the Board of Education for alleged discrimination against colored pupils have recently been made by Dr. N. F. Mosselle, a member of the Citizens' Committee on the Condition of Colored Children in Philadelphia Schools. In his report Dr. Mosselle asserts that during a three-year investigation it has been found that colored children have been driven from schools near their homes and forced to travel long distances to segregated schools, and that at the present time there is a well-defined movement on foot to force vocational training on the colored children at an early age. The report charges that the Board of Education has been openly violating the School Code and points out that Governor Brumbaugh was the man who started the discrimination against colored children.

When the charges contained in the report were made known to Henry R. Edmunds, president of the Board of Education, he declared that there was absolutely no foundation for them. President Edmunds declared that colored children were attending virtually every public school in the city, and pointed to the fact that nine colored girls graduated from the Girls' High School, Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets, last June. In regard to the establishment of separate colored schools, President Edmunds said that these schools had been established at the request of colored people in order that colored graduates of the Philadelphia Normal School might be given teaching positions.

Tells of Negroes' Hardships.

In regard to the alleged movement to force vocational training upon colored children, Albert H. Raub and Dr. George Wheeler, associate superintendents of schools, assert that every colored child in the city will always have an equal chance with white children to finish in high school.

In the report Dr. Mosselle points to many cases of hardship and suffering among colored children as a result of the Board of Education's alleged policy of segregation.

"A little girl in Frankford," says the report, "had her feet frozen because Dr. Brumbaugh forced them to go a mile and a half to a colored school when there was a public school only three blocks away from her home and two other public schools nearer to her than the one she had to attend.

"A colored man on Stiles street, who owns property, applied to the nearest public school, as provided by the school laws of Pennsylvania, for admission of his children. His request was refused, and he was forced to send his children to a colored school more than a mile away from his home. This was done notwithstanding the fact that the school code of 1911 states that there shall be no discrimination in the public schools on account of race or color.

Protest Against System.

"Parents who have children attending colored schools," reads the report, "complain that their children are not properly taught and that the standards and curriculum and training are not up to the standards of other schools."

Abel P. Caldwell, secretary of the Citizens' Committee, states that the report contains only a few of the most flagrant cases found by the investigators. The report has been turned over to a Round Table Conference of colored people who expect to make further investigations and begin a fight against the alleged discrimination against colored children through vocationalizing the colored schools. Caldwell declares that separate schools for colored children means a lower standard of education for them than for white children. He declares that the position of the colored children in the schools is contrary to American teachings of justice and Christianity.

CITY HOSPITALS BAR NEGRO M.D.

Impossible for Cornell Medica[l] [G]raduate to Secure Interne-ship in N[ew Yo]rk

Work Monroe N Jan 19 15

FAILED AT BELLEVUE

Took Examination for Admission to House Staff After Being Warned that He Would Get Low Mark for Personality.

PREJUDICE AT LINCOLN

Strongest Opposition and Prejudice Met at Institution Named for Great Liberator, Where it Might Be Supposed the Negro Would Find Greatest Opportunity for Development.

Roscoe Conkling Giles is the son of Counselor and Mrs. N. Giles, 1603 Pacific street, Brooklyn, N. Y., and he graduated June 10, 1915, from the Cornell University College of Medicine, located at 477 First avenue, New York, finishing in Section A, comprised of the ten students with the highest records during the school term. Young Giles first graduated from the Boys' High School, Brooklyn, in 1907, winning the B. B. Christ medal for oratory, and being awarded a $600 scholarship at Cornell. He finished at Cornell in 1911, with high honors, having specialized in chemistry.

Receiving his degree of M.D. from the medical institution, Dr. Giles wanted to secure the additional experience which is gotten by serving as an interne in some large hospital, and to this end he has

made efforts to secure admittance to the house staffs of Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, institutions run by the City of New York, the Harlem Hospital being one of the allied institutions. But he could not secure admission. On the recommendation of influential members of the faculty Dr. Giles attempted to secure a place at the Lincoln Hospital and Home for Aged Colored Men and Women and Training School for Colored Nurses. But not even here could he secure admission.

He Is a Negro.

Dr. Roscoe Conkling Giles is a Negro, and this explains how he could be an honor high school graduate, honor collegian, with membership in the Alpha Phi Alpha Frat, a leading member of the medical college class, and then find the door of further progress and advancement closed in his face. He did not, however, get through the four years' course at the medical college without having to meet and overcome opposition. He was justly popular with his classmates, but members of the faculty could not see a colored boy progress and sit in silence. At the beginning of his second term the secretary of the faculty, one Dr. J. S. Ferguson, with simulated kindness and anxiety for his welfare, tried to advise Giles not to continue in the Cornell school because it was bound to be unpleasant. Giles did not see the impending unpleasantness and stayed. The third year and the fourth year the same secretary of the faculty, with the same solicitude, gave the same advice—and Giles pursued the same course. He stuck it out and graduated with honor, and with the good will of his classmates, who were his daily companions, and with no apparent friction in his association with any of them.

Accepted Then Rejected.

Before graduating it became necessary to pursue a stated course in obstetrics at some recognized maternity institution. Accordingly, in September, 1914, Giles made application to the Manhattan Maternity and Dispensary, 327 East 60th street, for admission. His application was granted and he was assigned to a room after he had paid his fee. For five days Giles waited for a case, but in vain, while other students entering at the same time were put on two and three cases daily. When he sought to find a reason for this ignoring it was gently suggested that he might withdraw.

Giles fought against this and strove to secure action that would enable him to acquire the needed experience. To this end he called on such friends as Congressman Herman A. Metz, Tenth district, New York, Oswald Garrison Villard and William Jay Schieffelin. Each of these men wrote strong letters decrying prejudicial action of part of the Manhattan Maternity Dispensary, but to no avail, for Mr. Giles received the following letter:

Manhattan Maternity Dispensary
327 East 60th Street
Nancy E. Cadmus, Superintendent.

New York, September 18.

Roscoe C. Giles, Esq.,
327 East 60th Street.

UPHOLDS THE SEGREGATION OF NEGROES IN THEATRES

Superior Court Reverses Ruling of Local Court and Orders Retrial on Questions of Fact—Negroes May Appeal to Supreme Court

Lawyers representing the colored men who brought suit against Athens George, proprietor of the Victoria moving picture theatre, alleging that George discriminated against the colored race "by refusing to accommodate them in his theatre," announced this morning that an appeal probably will be taken from the Superior court decision, rendered last evening, which holds that George did not discriminate as a jury and Judge McCarrell of the Dauphin county court had decided.

The opinion of the lower court is reversed by the appellate court decision and unless counsel for the negroes obtain permission from the State Supreme Court to have their cause argued before that tribunal, the whole matter will be retried by a jury in the Dauphin county court. In that event the Superior Court, by its decision, specifically directs the trial judge to advise the jury as to the appellate court's interpretation of the "equal rights" law.

Under the existing facts in the George case, local attorneys say, the local court's charge at the new jury trial would contain the implication that George cannot be convicted, under the law, of the criminal violation with which he has been charged and on which he once was found guilty and fined. George instead of paying a $50 fine took an appeal and the appeal stayed the execution.

George was arrested on a charge of discriminating against the colored race when he refused to permit a quartet of colored patrons to occupy seats on the first floor of his theatre. The proprietor had established a rule of advising his colored patrons to take seats on the gallery. He posted notices to that effect on the outside of the theatre and sold tickets to the colored folks, always advising them, he says, that they might occupy seats only on the second floor.

Judge Kephart's Decision

A jury in criminal court here convicted George. Judge McCarrell imposed sentence and denied a new trial and then it was that George took the case to the Superior Court.

According to local attorneys who read the opinion just filed by Judge John W. Kephart, of the appellate court, that tribunal holds that all races have civil rights but there is no provision of law giving to the colored populace "equal civil rights" with those enjoyed by the whites.

Commenting on that point of law Judge Kephart says:

"It was the intention of the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments to the Federal Constitution to create and protect from discrimination the privileges and immunities (civil rights) of citizens of the United States regardless of race or color. The underlying motive existing at the time of the enactment was the protection of the colored race. It was thought that the intention of these amendments was to preserve the same right to all races and color; yet the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the laws and regulations making a distinction between the races in matters concerning their social relations, and in so doing emphasized the fact that civil or equal rights did not mean the same or identical rights."

Further down in the decision, which is a voluminous one, being made up of eight typewritten pages, Judge Kephart says:

"The defendant, George, having admitted the persons to the theatre, did he comply with the act of 1887 by refusing them admission to any part of the house or refuse to furnish them with the same accommodations as that accorded to others patronizing the theatre? Or was there a compliance with the act if equal and sufficient accommodations were offered?

May Go to Supreme Court

"It is evident under the authority of Chiles vs. Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad that the regulations of the proprietor of the theatre would not have been any violation of the law unless the act of 1887 makes it so. These regulations are not an invasion of any Common Law rights."

This decision disposes of all the legal questions raised by the attorneys in the case, but it does not finally dispose of the matter. The Superior Court directs the case to be retried and that will be done at the next term of court, unless, in the meantime, such retrial should be stayed through an appeal to the Supreme Court of the State.

If a jury trial is held, then the sole question for the jury to pass upon, attorneys say, will be one of fact—whether George refused to admit colored patrons.

NO COLOR LINE IN TREATING WHITE PLAGUE VICTIMS

Dr. S. B. Sachs, Head of the Municipal Tuberculosis Hospital Refuses to Draw Color Line in Public Institution—Dissatisfied White Patients Told to Leave.

MANLY ACTION IS LAUDED

Appeal Is Made to Mayor Thompson by Protestants Who Promptly Declares That He Will Not Allow Any Discrimination in the City Institutions.

Six weeks ago the Chicago Tuberculosis Hospital was opened to the public by former Mayor Carter H. Harrison. Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, the widely known expert on diseases of the lungs, was placed in charge. The institution is maintained by the city of Chicago and is designed to check the ravages of the great white plague.

There was a big rush of applicants for admission and it soon became evident that within a very brief period the institution would be taxed to the limit.

For the first few days everything was eminently satisfactory, the surroundings were all that could be desired, the equipment perfect and the patients were not merely satisfied, they were delighted. The menu, too, was excellent, the meat of the finest quality, eggs, milk, butter, etc., fresh and wholesome—in fact, the place was an ovation.

Dr. Coon Talks Plain English.

Soon after the opening of the hospital trouble growing out of the ever present race question arose.

This, it is alleged, was due to the adoption of a rule by the management, under which Afro-Americans were placed in the same cottages with white patients. It is stated that in some of these cottages, capable of accommodating thirty persons, as many as ten Afro-Americans have been installed, the remainder being whites.

The introduction of this rule first became apparent one afternoon about three weeks ago.

A number of white women patients were sitting on the porch of cottage No. 9 when three Afro-American women stepped out and took seats among them. Inquiry of the authorities developed the fact that the Afro-American women had been assigned as inmates of the cottage. A protest was made to Dr. Coon of the medical staff, but the doctor told the protestants that if they did not like their treatment they could leave.

Mayor Sets Matter Straight.

This brought the question to an issue. Mayor Thompson was sought with a view to having his honor direct that the patients be segregated with reference to color. The mayor with characteristic frankness told the protestants that he would tolerate no discrimination in any department of the city's institutions as long as he was chief executive.

Dr. Sachs, head of the institution, replying to protests regarding Afro-American and white patients being placed in same cottages, said that the establishment of a color line at the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium would not be tolerated as long as he control of the institution.

AGAINST COLOR LINE IN GEORGIA SCHOOLS, PASTOR MAKES PLEA

Constitution 7-19-15

"Shall It Be Made a Crime for One Man to Teach Another in Georgia?" was the subject of the special sermon by Rev. H. H. Proctor, at the First Congregational church, colored, last night, in opposition to the bill by Senator Way, now before the legislature, and which seeks to prevent white teachers from teaching in negro schools and vice versa.

"This measure," he said, "while it clears the law in letter by applying equally to the teachers of both races, yet in spirit is a stroke at those mission teachers who have come into our midst and in the spirit of Christ taught us the way of life more perfectly. Correlating in these mission schools of higher culture the industrial, the literary and the spiritual, these men and women, in their simplicity, taught us how to work and to worship, how to give and to live, to bear and to forbear, to love and not to hate.

"Looked at from any important point of view this measure is a bad one. It is un-American in spirit, contrary to southern policy both ante-bellum and post-bellum, legally unconstitutional, racially divisive and morally unjust. Above all, it is contradictory to the genius of that Christian spirit supposed to permeate our national life. In his great command to evangelize the world, Jesus laid great stress on the work of teaching. Should this measure pass it would make the state of Georgia say to its white man, 'Teach white folks alone,' whereas the Great Teacher commanded his disciples to teach all men.

"No wonder The Atlanta Constitution, in its ringing editorial, expressed its amazement that such a measure should be presented in this twentieth century. It is all the more unfortunate in view of the fact that there is just now an era of growing good feeling between the races in the south. This measure, if adopted, would set this movement back in Georgia for a generation or more. I trust, therefore, that the house will set its disapproval upon this unjust measure."

The Colored Alabaman 8/21/15

The bill in the Alabama Legislature to prohibit white nurses from nursing Negro men is all right, but it ought to go further and prohibit Negro nurses from nursing white men. We may be mistaken but we do not believe you could get the latter part of such a bill through any Southern Legislature. There is the rub.

Discrimination - 1915

EQUAL RIGHTS BILL IN PENNSYLVANIA

(Continued from last week)

The Christian Leader 3/18/15

The colored citizen who owns property is assessed in the same way as is the white man. If he desires to vote, he is compelled to pay his poll tax and be registered in the same way. His ballot is put in the box and counted in the same way, and at that, the privileges accorded him stop. He is not given the same privileges in the way of amusements, nor is he given the same amount of latitude or respect as allotted to the ordinary taxpayer. In other words, he is compelled to pay for all things which tend to make him a citizen of the State, but derives none of the benefits outside of the ordinary protection to life and property.

The colored man is capable of enjoying healthy amusements, and can and does conduct himself properly. If he is compelled to pay for these privileges, then he should be allowed to enjoy them, but if they are denied him, then he should not be put to that expense. Being put on an equal plane with the white man in the matter of paying for them, he should be given equal suffrage when it comes to enjoying those privileges.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I am going to call on every man who believes in justice and fair play, on every member elected on the Republican ticket, on every member elected as a Democrat, as well as those elected on any party ticket, and on every member who is a friend of mine in the House **to stand up and vote in favor of the passage of this bill when his name is called and receive the everlasting thanks of the colored people in the Keystone State.**

Mr. Geiser. I thoroughly agree with what the gentlemen from Allegheny have just said and in rising in behalf of this measure. I simply wish to recall the words of the great Emancipator, and I believe if he were here today he would repeat what he said at Gettysburg, "It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this."

Mr. Bungard. Mr. Speaker, I would not attempt to add anything to what has already been said, but I just want to say one little word at this time. Our great Republican Party of this great Commonwealth rests upon that fundamental foundation of protection, protection to industry, protection to commerce and protection to humanity. We are called upon here to render a service in this Legislature, not to benefit the favored few, but to benefit the masses, to benefit the people of Pennsylvania.

I am glad to be a member of this law-making body at this time when vital questions are the great issues of the time, and among these questions I deem the most vital is that question which deals with humanity. And, gentlemen, after we have run our course, and we trace our footsteps from the cradle to the grave, after we have assembled home to God, we can look back over this world and we can rejoice over one of the greatest things that we can crown the light of humanity, and that is service to all mankind. I want to be of service to mankind, regardless of race. Now, gentlemen, let us look upon the human side of this question and vote accordingly.

Mr. Nissley. Mr. Speaker, I am glad that the gentlemen from Allegheny referred to the last Republican Platform, so that we owe it to our party that we vote on this question. I am glad to say that even though it were not in the party platform, as a man I would vote on this question. I represent a number of people who are referred to, and who were referred to by Mr. Stein, and I have had them tell me of some of the most outrageous discriminations against them, simply because they are colored people. I am glad to say that the outrageous discriminations against them invariably are not made by American-born citizens, but by those who have come from other countries to live here. If this shall do nothing else, it will teach those people, who come from other countries, and propose to carry with them the race prejudices, that they cannot do that in this State of Pennsylvania. I am, therefore, in favor of voting on this bill and I shall certainly vote in favor of it.

Mr. Palmer. Mr. Speaker, coming from the ironclad hills of Schuylkill County, a county which gave more men to the Union Army in the days of the Rebellion, proportionately, more than any other county north of the Mason and Dixon line, who first answered the call of Lincoln, through their First Defenders in April, 1861; in the name of all the men who died upon the field of battle, I would not be true to the traditions of my families in Schuylkill County if I did not go on record on this bill and say that this Assembly has no other thing to do in the name of our fore-fathers than to pass this act.

Mr. Phillips. Mr. Speaker, I want to say just one word. There is not a greater friend of the colored man in this House than I am. I believe that we ought to take care of him. If you will look at that bill you will find that if we postpone that bill indefinitely we are taking care of him the best we can. I, therefore, move that this bill be postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Speaker, I second the motion.

Mr. Stein. Mr. Speaker, I most seriously object to any such proposed course for the simple reason that I don't think the gentleman from Clearfield, who is so desirous of protecting our colored citizens, is at all fair, to say the least, in his course. Let us have a vote upon this measure. I have no doubt that the desire of my friend from Clearfield, and perhaps other gentlemen of the House, is to avoid going upon record on this question. I want now to serve notice, that if this motion prevails, I shall demand a roll call which will accomplish the same purpose as a vote upon this bill. I ask you to do the manly, honorable thing. If you want to vote against this bill you can do so, but if you want to vote in accordance with the dictates of your conscience then vote for the bill, but in Heaven's name let us not be cowards and dodge behind this motion.

Mr. Milliron. Mr. Speaker, I am somewhat surprised at my friend from Clearfield making a motion of this kind at this time. If you gentlemen will recall for the past few months back he has been giving the most of his time protecting wild game of this State. He has been here working in the interest of the raccoon and the bear and the deer, but when a bill comes up to protect this class of the human race he wants to vote it down. I want to say to you, gentlemen, that there is no more proper time to pass this bill than at the present time. Fifty years ago today the great Emancipator of this race gave up his life for their freedom. Fifty years ago the race was emancipated and there is not a man here who thinks of that, but has a happy heart and we can afford to sanction and second his action by voting for this bill. I appeal to the members of this House to vote down the game protector's motion.

Mr. Baldwin. Mr. Speaker, as my friend from Allegheny has served notice that he will put the members of this House on record, I think it is only proper that I should explain to the House how I view this bill and why I shall vote against it. I realize that you may cloud this subject as you will, but that it is not a question of civil rights that is involved. There is no color distinction in the laws of **the State of Pennsylvania and I will stand for no difference in the civil rights of any citizenship in our State.**

I might say to my colored friends who are in the hall of this House that my lineage is traced down the lines from the Quakers since 1664; ever since then, my sires have been citizens of America where my people have stood and always stood and have been for equal civil rights of all the people irrespective of color and creed. My people and my relatives were those who helped to run what was known as the "Underground Railroad," carrying the black man from slavery in the South to the land indicated by the Great Northern Star, the land of Canada. My people were Abolitionists; we were Whigs; we stood for equal civil rights and I now stand for equal civil rights irrespective of creed or color. However, I know and you know that the whole trouble is that there are social stratas. We know that even today we have in Asia a condition where you have your castes and man cannot rise out of that particular caste into which he was born. Such laws as these are a disgrace to civilization. They are not on the statute books of Pennsylvania and they should not be discussed here nor should this question be clouded by leading the public to believe that the man who votes against this bill stands against equal rights for all creeds and colors. In my position I am not standing against equal civil rights because I know that there are social stratas and I also know that there are social stratas that I cannot enter; I cannot enter the social strata of Kings with its tinsel and gold and brass, nor I don't want to enter there. I am perfectly satisfied to stay in the social strata of my birth. I think most sensible people are satisfied to remain in the strata to which they are born. I want to say that I know that the black man of today has not an equal chance in his opportunities in the present time in the great State of Pennsylvania, but it is not due to any laws that are upon the statute books. Nor do I believe that it will ever be due to any laws on the statute books that may be passed by the representatives of this great State. But to attempt to change social stratas and to say I can enter a certain social strata because of legislation would be useless; it would be folly. It cannot be done with laws of this character. Whenever you try to invade that field by statutes you aggravate the condition and it always reverts against the poorer man in the race. It is for that reason that I shall vote against this bill. Because of my experience in years of public life, and my examination into the history of these conditions I have never found any good come from statutes that run counter to public sentiment or social conditions.

I don't want to be misunderstood, having been notified that we must respond to the call of the roll. I hope I will never be afraid to vote as my conscience dictates upon any question in this House. I have, in my earlier days here, dreaded a roll call, but I believe I have now the courage and I hope I have, at least, to express my views at any time as I see them, being guided by the lamp of experience.

I don't think this bill ought to go on the statute books. I think it defeats the very purpose for which the friends of the bill are working. There should be no caste, nor there should be no social strata, but Utopia is not here. I don't know when it will come; I will not live to see it. When we think that we can change the social relations of the people, we will find that to be an impossibility and all attempts to do so only defeats the effect in an effort to force a place in society. They say a black man's dollar is as good as a white man's dollar, and a black man's tax is as good as a white man's tax but according to law a man "is a man for a' that."

Mr. Wildman. Mr. Speaker, I take exception to a remark made by my friend from Delaware, Mr. Baldwin. He has told you that he would make no attempt to enter into the society of kings and queens. Thank God, my friends, we have no kings and queens in this country. During several campaigns which I have passed through it was my pleasure to co-mingle with my colored friends in my district. I mingled with them and was among them and I shook them by the hand and I asked them for their votes and I received them. I sat at table with them and I ate with them and I want to say to you that I am proud of it. Among the men with whom I associated I found many far superior intellectually and in cleanliness to some that may be found among my own race.

Gentlemen, fifty years ago the great Emancipator sacrificed his life to save these people and to liberate them from bondage. Charles Sumner, one of our greatest statesmen, made every effort to bring about just such a measure we have before us today. I can see no reason why any gentleman should refuse to be placed on record in favor of this measure.

The Speaker. The question is on the motion to postpone indefinitely?

The motion was not agreed to.

On the question recurring.

Will the House agree to the bill on third reading?

It was agreed to.

On the question,

Shall the bill pass finally?

Agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, the yeas and nays were taken and were as follows:

Yeas—138. Adams, Albee, Alcorn, Alexander, Arnold, Aron, Arthur, Baker, Barnett, Bauerle, Benn, Berntheizel, Beyer, Blackburn, Bovee, Brosius, Brownlee, Brumbaugh, Bungard, Campbell, J. O., Campbell, T., Corbin, Cox, Cromer, Curry, Davis, Dawson, Dell, Diefenderfer, Dodds, Drinkhouse, Dunn, Ehrhardt, Evans, Fackler, Flynn, Forster, Fretz, Fruit, Gallagher, Gans, Geary, Geiser, Gibson, Gingery, Glass, Glenn, Gompers, Goodnough, Goodyear, Gormley, Graham, Gransback, Greenwood, Habgood, Hackett, Hamilton, Harper, Heffernan, Heyburn, Horton, Hubler, Jack, Jones, E. E., Klinger, Kuhn, Kunkle, Landis, Lauer, Lipschutz, Love, Luxemburger, Lynch, Marvin, Mather, Maurer, McArdle, McCraig, McClintock, McClure, McConnell, McCurdy, McDermott, McKay, McNichol, McVicar, Millidon, Murdoch, Myers, Neville, Nieder, Nissley, Ostrander, Palmer, Perry, Phillips, Pickering, Powell, Ramsey, Reynolds, Rhoads, Rich, Rininger, Rowell, Sampsel, Scott, Shaaber, Showalter, Sinclair, Smith, Jeff. W., Sones, Spangler, Staving, Steedle, Stein, Stern, Stone, Sullivan, Swan, Thomas, Trach, Twibill, Vickerman, Vogdes, Wagner, Walsh, Weimer, Weir, Wettach, Whitaker, Whitten, Wildman, Williams.

Wilson, H. I., Wilson, W. H., Wobensmith, Woodward, Ambler, Speaker.

Nays—34. Baldwin, Beck, Becker, Benninger, Bergy, Body, Christman, Conner, Eby, Eppley, Finnerty, Garner, Hollingsworth, Howarth, Jones, W. W., Lauler, Lindsey, Mangan, Mellott, Peters, Reel, Rothenberger, Sarig, Schaeffer, Shaffer, Smith, J. W., Snyder, Spencer, Statler, Taylor, Walter, West, Wood, Wylie.

The majority required by the Constitution having voted in the affirmative, the question was determined in the affirmative.

Ordered that the Clerk present the same to the Senate for concurrence.

November 1915

BARRED BY COLOR FROM BELLEVUE AS INTERNE, HE SAYS

Negro, Graduate of Cornell University and Medical College, Charges Race Discrimination.

HE SIMPLY FAILED IN HIS SUBJECTS, SAY DOCTORS.

Meeting of Protest Held—Threat Made of Legal Action in the Case.

Because a young negro who is a bachelor of arts of Cornell University and a graduate of the Cornell University Medical College failed in a competitive examination to qualify as an intern at Bellevue and Allied Hospitals, 100 negroes protested last night in Concord Baptist Church, Duffield Street near Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, that he had been disqualified because of his color. In connection with this meeting it was learned yesterday that Mayor Mitchel had investigated the case and that President Schurman of Cornell University had requested a report from Dr. W. M. Polk, Dean of the medical college.

The Examination.

The young negro is Roscoe Conkling Giles of No. 1603 Pacific Street, Brooklyn. With eleven other applicants he appeared before the Examining Committee of the Second Division, Bellevue, on Feb. 19 last for examination. The examination was in three parts, written, oral and practical. The committee counted out Giles before he reached the practical examination.

Francis F. Giles, the negro's father, complained to President Schurman and a committee of negroes protested to Mayor Mitchel. Young Giles in a long statement alleged that an attending physician at Bellevue told him that if he persisted in taking the examination the examiners would grade him 50 per cent. off on personality and make it impossible for him to pass, and that he was informed the Executive Committee of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue were opposed to his admission. He set out his good record at the medical college, and the fact that other members of his class with poorer standings had passed the examination as facts indicating racial discrimination. Persons who have taken an interest in young Giles's medical difficulties, according to his father, are William Jay Schieffelin, Herman A. Metz and Oswald G. Villard.

Declined to Act.

Mayor Mitchel after receiving a report from Dr. John W. Brannan, President of the Board of Trustees of Bellevue, informed the protesting negroes that there was nothing further he could do. President Schurman declined to take any action when he received Dean Polk's report.

Dr. John A. Hartwell, Chairman of the committee which examined Giles, had told the Dean that the young negro simply failed in the examination.

Dr. Brannan told a World reporter last night that Giles had had an equal chance with the other applicants.

"We went into the matter very thoroughly at the request of the Mayor," Dr. Brannan said. "Of course, it is easy for a man who feels chagrined over his failure to say that he was the victim of racial discrimination. In our investigation we took up the matter of his grades. It is a pure fabrication that he was graded 50 per cent. off for personality. He failed in his subjects."

Dean Polk was in Washington yesterday but Dr. Hartwell declared a full investigation had been made and that so far as he was aware the incident was closed.

Passed Two State Examinations.

Roscoe Conkling Giles has passed the New York and Illinois State medical examinations, and is in Chicago with the expectation of becoming an interne there in a hospital receiving only negroes as patients. His father says legal steps will be taken to inquire into the examination at Bellevue, but he would not say against whom such action would be directed. The grades of candidates are kept secret and can be obtained only by order of a court, so the examining authorities maintain.

The negroes who met in Brooklyn last night passed resolutions condemning the alleged discrimination against Giles and propose to form later plans for taking further steps in the matter.

White Teachers In Colored Schools

The bill passed by the Georgia Senate now in session, prohibiting white teachers from working in Negro schools, public or private, recalls a similar bill that was before the South Carolina Legislature during former Governor Blease's regime. It also recalls much of the unwise legislation effecting the colored race during the past several years. A notable instance was the bill passed by the lower house of the Florida legislature, pr hibiting Negro lawyers from practicing in the State. The Norfolk Ledger Dispatch had the following to say of the bill passed by the Georgia Senate:

"The Senate of Georgia has passed a bill that prohibits white persons from teaching in Negro schools. The bill becomes effective at once if it passes the house and is not vetoed by the Governor."

The effect of the measure would be to eliminate the white persons, both men and women, sent to Georgia to control and teach in the schools endowed by philanthropists from the North. The bill is modeled after the law in force now in Kentucky."

"There is not much to commend in such Legislation, and it is better not to pass it. In matters of this character the part of wisdom seems to be in allowing judgment and common-sense to govern the cases as circumstances present them. In the South in the colored pub schools the teachers are selected from their own race, the general supervision being through the regular state and city authorities. If colored men and women fit themselves to teach they should be put in charge of colored schools, there are many reasons why that is the sensible thing to do."

"It was true that some of those disposed to endow colored schools in the South elect to have the control of such schools in the hands of white men, and also white teachers if available and if this suits them it is not clear that the State has any particular ground of complaint."

"The Southern States divert a portion of their revenues to the education of the colored people, and the selection of teachers rests with them. But if other schools are endowed by residents of other States it would seem that the selection of their teachers should be left to them."

Indianapolis, Ind. News

SEP 6 1915

GEORGIA AND THE NEGRO

In Georgia they are trying to pass a law that will make it a misdemeanor for a white person to teach in a school attended by negroes. Florida has had such a law for some time. Those urging the measure say that it will be beneficial because it will tend to discourage social equality. This is a thin argument, so thin, in fact, that the average person can hardly see how it could come from an intelligent mind. In referring to this proposed law, the Atlanta Constitution says:

But the law which proposes to make it a crime for a white teacher to help make a better citizen of the negro would put Georgia in the absurd attitude of sending her preachers and her teachers, her sons and her daughters, to foreign lands to do missionary work among barbarous and semi-barbarous people, when the descendants of a race of these very people constitute a large part of Georgia's population — that part which brands her with a disgraceful quota of illiteracy.

The New York Evening Post contends that the measure is aimed directly "at Atlanta university and other institutions for the higher education of the negro, which have been founded and supported by northern money." It is thus seen that the northern and southern objections are different, but equally sound. There is a broader objection, however, which can be advanced without regard to sectionalism. The acknowledged goal of the negro race is a culture approaching that attained by the white race after many centuries of devotion to an ideal of toleration and refinement. But while the white race achieved its distinctive position largely by struggling toward an intangible ideal, the negro race is striving to bring itself to the same condition by emulating a standard which is always before it, and this standard is the white race.

To declare, then, that a white person shall not be allowed to bring himself into intellectual proximity to the negro is to threaten this relation at its very heart. The negro has made strides in the last fifty years that are little short of wonderful. In the beginning he was carefully guided by white persons, and in more recent years he has also had the aid of certain of his kind who have studied under white teachers and taken their message to the colored people. But to say that the negro has progressed so far that he can no longer profit by the teachings of white persons is to take liberties with the truth. Both will profit by the close relationship, and no one will profit more than the white people of the south. For to them the negro question is much more important than it is to the northerner. At the same time it is a national problem, and if Georgia writes this law on her statute books, she will

MUST NOT ASK ABOUT COLOR OF APPLICANTS.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 7.—The requirement made by the State Medical Board that applicants for certificates to practise certain branches of surgery in Ohio should state in their application race and complexion and furnish a photograph, has been eliminated by the secretary of the board, in response to action taken by Governor Frank B. Willis.

The matter was brought to the governor's attention by Burton, Stewart & Burton, practitioners of surgical chiropody in Youngstown, graduates of the Prof. Rohrer's and the Dr. Peter Kahler & Sons' Schools of Surgical Chiropody of New York. This firm wrote Gov. Willis, filing objection to the portion of the clause in the application blank making the requirements concerning race and complexion, and requesting a photograph of applicant. They are in receiot of the following letter from the governor:

State of Ohio.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
COLUMBUS.
August 30th, 1915.

Mr. A. L. Burton,
Youngstown, Ohio.

Dear Sir:

I am in receipt of your letter, signed by yourself, Mr. M. Stewart and Mr. Wm. P. Burton protesting against certain portions of the form sent out by the State Medical Board for certification to practice different lines of surgery. I have already taken up with that Board the objectionable features to which you refer. Dr. Matson, Secretary of the Board, has promised me to eliminate from the blanks all reference to race and complexion and the requirement for the furnishing of photographs.

Trusting that this agreement on the part of the Board will be satisfactory to you, I am

Yours very truly,
FRANK B. WILLIS.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR EXPOSITION VISITORS

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 2.—To save Negro visitors to the Exposition from humiliating experiences in the hotels of the city, many of the best residences have been opened for their accommodation.

Ample preparations have been made, and the railroad association, or Red Cap porters, will attend to the domiciling of Negro visitors in the finely appointed homes of San Francisco's best Negro citizens.

There will be accommodations for all who come.

Discrimination — 1915

SOCIETY IN THE SCHOOLS.

THE CHICAGO PUBLIC SCHOOLS meant to be and fortunately are, just what the name implies, public, notwithstanding the fact that a few over officious underlings assume to run their branch in a manner calculated to please the most rabid southerner. For a number of months Miss Fannie R. Smith, dean of girls at the Wendell Phillips High School, has been separating the white and colored pupils in their social afternoons, giving as her excuse the same old hackneyed reasons that have prevailed since the dark ages. Before appealing to a higher authority Miss Smith was requested to stop the discrimination, a request she utterly ignored. The attention of Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, was called to the matter by Miss Marion Talbot, dean of women at the Chicago University, and communities of prominent people also waited on Mrs. Young to register their protest. Those who know Mrs. Young need not be told that she but needed an inkling that things irregular were going on in any department under her charge, to speedily set machinery in motion to right them. Now intellectual social afternoons are held instead of purely social ones. No longer are there dances at the high schools. Instead of the tango and the fox trot, the students now listen to a lecture on Mexico, look at stereopticon views of Yellowstone Park, the Panama Canal, or debate the question of woman suffrage, and as in the class room all of the students mingle on equal terms. This is as it should be, what more pernicious and contemptible example could be set the younger generation of whites than to teach them in the school room that they are superior to their brother in black. How, if ever, could prejudice be lessened, much less done away with? It is a foregone conclusion that the two races must forever live in America side by side, the interest of one is the interest of the other. To exalt one and to belittle the other is but breeding trouble of the darkest hue. Because a friendly feeling exists between the two races in business and all public life is no reason why it would mean social equality in the home. Friends are a matter of choice, they come to your house because they are welcome or bidden, then where the danger of taking in undesirables? Ella Flagg Young is a broad, loyal, far-seeing woman, and it is well for Chicago that it has at the head of its school system a woman of her capabilities. She holds a warm place in the hearts of our people, not because she has done this thing but because she is always on the side of right and justice.

PENNSYLVANIA EQUAL RIGHTS BILL.

The race is under obligation to Mr. Stein, of Pittsburgh, for the bill which bears his name, whose purpose is to do away with race discrimination. The bill presented is a strong one.

But it stands in danger of not going through, largely on account of the lack of interest of the people to profit most from its passage. This lack of interest in the bill, however, is not, we are convinced, a lack of interest in their rights, but lack of knowledge as to the bill, and the proper procedures. We trust therefore that every minister will call the attention of his people to this bill, and have resolutions sent to their representatives urging them to support the bill.

And if the bill is not passed, we should not vote for the men who vote against it.

WHO'LL PAY THE PIPER

The colored people of this country, embittered and aroused as they are on many occasions by cruel evidences of race prejudice, are restrained in their anger only by evidences on the other side of noble and courageous race friendship. The brutal attitude of the hospitals of the State forbidding highly qualified colored medical graduates to enter as internes puts the fire of resentment into the veins of every red blooded colored citizen. There are no extenuating circumstances here. The black man is feeling these things with increasing passion, just as his education and civic worth increase. The cases of Isabel Vandervall, the brilliant young colored woman doctor, and of the Brooklyn young colored doctor, who have both been not only told that no colored internes were wanted at the hospitals, but have been heartlessly turned down when they did seek to enter first one after another of the State's public hospitals—which are supported by popular taxes and subscriptions—are in point. The injustice and injury this is to the race are plain. The worst feature is: They add fresh fuel to the discontent now spreading among colored men. That their rage does not or will not break out in some violent outburst is due to the fact that they know they have friends, like the New York Globe and New York World, who never fail to ring true. The following stinging denunciation which the former carried of Lincoln Hospital in the Vandervall case is consoling. The Globe says:

ISABEL VANDERVALL

In this time of general searching of hearts and of desire to be right in fundamentals no true American can feel that everything is right with his country when it is possible for any one truthfully to write such a letter as Jose Clarana yesterday wrote to The Globe.

Isabel Vandervall was recently graduated from the Women's Medical College. She had the distinction of leading her class, having maintained an average of 97 per cent throughout her course, and having been publicly awarded an appropriate prize. But the young doctor has pigment in her skin. When she applied for a place in a hospital where some colored women are given training as nurses she was told, it is said, point-blank that the hospital never intended to have a colored interne and that if she attempted to take the examinations her papers would be marked below the passing point. This hospital, it appears, bears the name of Lincoln.

The next application was to a hospital in Syracuse, and on the strength of her papers the honor pupil was accepted. On reporting for duty, the arrangement was promptly cancelled.

The simple story speaks for itself. It is not fair to pick out the authorities of Lincoln Hospital or the Syracuse hospital for special attack. They acted as they did doubtless because they felt they must. The fault is with all of us, or most of us. Yet the thought cannot but come back that in some way the American people must pay for the injustice they show to the Negro. They heavily paid for the sin of slavery, and they can hardly expect to avoid penalty in some manner for tolerating an extreme caste spirit that nullifies every American principle.

The Globe raises the right question; there will be no question, however, who will pay the piper. This country even now is on the brink of war with Austria. We wonder if the white officials of this city and State realize or even stop to think what are the thoughts that move the souls of the black Vandervalls who were turned down with all their kith and kin. When shot and shell reign with their confusion in this State and Nation, there will be many a coward in office who will regret as a matter of national preservation that he did not placate the then sulking blacks by giving them

justice in their Vandervall cases. As patriotic Americans we shall continue to warn the American white people. This is their day now. Another day might not be theirs. The sporadic rebukes of the comparatively few cases of brutal race prejudice which come under the attention of these loyal editors do not avail to completely meet the colored man's case or hold his patriotism. When the greatest curse of this country is shown not against the unworthy and ignorant, but against the most capable and deserving, ten million citizens are wounded, and with a deep and lasting wound. The dreadful day of reckoning may not be far distant.

CRIMINAL RACE AGITATION.

If the following statement of the activity of well known colored citizens of Iola, Kan., is correct, we want to inform them they are committing a crime against the future of the race. We plead with them to stop and consider before they succeed in their lamentable effort to start separate public schools. The leading daily paper of Kansas, The Topeka Daily Capital, says:

Iola, Kan., June 20.—Separation of white and colored pupils in the public schools of Iola is probable as the result of a majority petition filed by the colored people with the school board here. The petition asks that separate school rooms and colored teachers be provided as soon as practicel. The petition will be granted as soon as arrangements can be made. In support of the movement Mr. J. S. Bass and M. Miller, leaders among the city's colored population, contend that separate schools would make the race less dependent upon the whites, that it would give the colored youth an inspiration to prepare for the vocation of teacher, that colored pupils could have constant association and encouragement of their teachers at social, church and other meetings. The colored people cannot be compelled to accept separate schools and only their initiate petition makes it possible in this city.

The colored people of New York were confronted with the same problem years ago as the colored citizens of Iola. They fought for mixed schools. They won. They then fought for colored teachers in mixed schools. They won again. Several scores of colored teachers are now upon the pay rools of this metropolis. New York's colored people did not do the suicidal, short-sighted thing and submit to colored schools. It is a step backward which they are taking. The association of mixed schools, the contact, the competition, helps both races, makes better Americans of both. For the sake of your race's future colored citizens of Iola, turn about face!

DEBIT AND CREDIT FOR THE RACE.

The past week has been a notable week in the slow movement toward justice for the Negroes of this country. It has also been a week characteristic of the whole movement toward justice, not only for the Negroes but for all people, a movement not in a straight line, but zigzag, now a gain, now a loss, now a standstill.

The Supreme Court of the United States on last Monday handed down a decision relative to the "Grandfather Clause" in the Oklahoma Constitution and in a Maryland statute, holding that such a clause is repugnant to the Fifteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution, and can have but one purpose, and that to circumvent the intention of that amendment, which was originally designed to abolish all distinction as to race, color or previous condition of servitude insofar as the prerogatives of citizenship are concerned. Chief Justice White summed up the case as follows:

"There seems no escape from the conclusion that to hold that there was even possibility for dispute on the subject would be to declare that the Fifteenth Amendment not only had not the self-executing power which it has been recognized to have from the beginning, but its provisions were wholly inoperative because susceptible of being rendered inapplicable by mere form of expression embodying no exercised judgment and resting upon discernible reason other than the purpose to disregard the prohibitions of the amendment by creating a standard of voting which on its face was but a revitalization of the conditions which when they prevailed in the past were destroyed by the self-operative force of the amendment.

"It is true it contains no expressed words of an exclusion from the standard for voters which it establishes of any persons on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, prohibited by the Fifteenth Amendment, but the standard itself inherently brings that result into existence, since it is based purely upon a period of time before the enactment of the Fifteenth Amendment and makes that period the controlling and dominant test to the right of suffrage.

"We are unable to discover how, unless the prohibitions of the Fifteenth Amendment were considered, the slightest reason was afforded for basing the classification upon a period of time prior to the Fifteenth Amendment. Certainly, it cannot be said that there was any peculiar necromancy in the time named which engendered attributes affecting the qualifications to vote which would not exist at another and different period unless the Fifteenth Amendment was in view."

This decision will doubtless affect other State constitutional amendments.

But while there was a gain in the South, there was an apparent loss in the North, when Governor Brumbaugh of this State vetoed the Stein bill, which was designed to give to the Negroes of the State protection against discrimination in places of public comfort and service. The bill originally provided for a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500 and a term of imprisonment at the discretion of the Court, as a penalty for violating its provisions. This was cut down so as to read that there should be a fine not exceeding $50 and no mention was made of the term of imprisonment. Besides this the bill was so carelessly looked after that it was sent to the Governor in improper form and there was nothing for him to do but to veto it. Insofar as we have been able to learn of the Governor's attitude, he is not opposed to the spirit of the bill, but seems to think it inadequate, intimating his willingness to sign a real bill.

On every side there have been suggestions that the Negroes were "sold out" in this bill, and that its passage was more or less an insincere pretense. Whether this is true or not the people should find out, and defeat every man who had anything to do with mutilating the bill. The next Legislature ought to have at least three Negroes in it—one from Pittsburgh, of the character of Lawyers Frank Steward or Vann or Stanton, and two from Philadelphia of equally high standing. We shall pool our interests in at least getting a law through the Legislature of this State that will protect us in the legal enjoyment of the pursuits of happiness.

ENFORCING THE JIM CROW PRINCIPLE

We are confidently expecting The New York Evening Post, and other censors of Southern laws, to read the riot act to the commission which recently investigated Bedford Reformatory, in New York, and urgently recommended that his intermingling of the two races in the reformatory be immediately stopped. The report found that the association of the white and negro inmates was most harmful, both in the reformatory and to the life of the inmates after leaving the reformatory.

In other words, the report insists that a Jim Crow law be established in the reformatory, in view of the evil effects following social equality within the institution. In what respect does this recommendation differ from the social segregation insisted upon by certain Southern States? The so-called Jim Crow laws are nothing but the efforts of experience to remove the evils of social equality of two races differing in traditions, customs and aspirations.

Moreover, Jim Crow laws, so called, are enforced in every country whether it be India, South Africa, or the Southern States, where two races, a superior and an inferior race, are living. More of the friction between the two races destined to live in the same State and the same country may be attributed to the ill advised efforts of some people to make equal races which are not equal. They have simply learned the lesson in New York; they have undergone the experience of other sections which have had to struggle with the difficult race problem. The New York Evening Post and its associate baiters of the South, on the race question now have the opportunity of demanding that no Jim Crow law be permitted to destroy the right of a negro to be put in jail with

...r in reformatories with white persons.

MINISTERS VICTIMS OF CITY CLUB PREJUDICE

Revs. L. Z. Johnson and W. E. Williams were humiliated Tuesday by their being denied admission to a banquet at the City Club where local Presbyterian ministers were discussing some church problems.

They had been invited and when about to take seats at the banquet table they were told that it was a rule of the City Club not to allow colored people, except waiters, within its confines.

A minister of Southern birth told the two ministers of the objection, but tried to heal their wounded feelings by saying that he did not approve of the action.

The whites went on with their eating, not one entering a protest against the exclusion of their colored co-laborers in the Master's Vineyard.

The attitude of the white ministers was indirect contrast to that of the recent convention of Christian Socialists, which refused to hold a banquet at the City Club because the colored delegate would be excluded.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIV. BARS NEGRO STUDENTS

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

BALTIMORE, MD., June 16.—Carl J. Murphy, an instructor in German at Howard University, Washington, has been refused admission in the summer school of Johns Hopkins University. He wrote the university officials several weeks ago, telling them that he had received his master's degree from Howard and that he was desirous of pursuing an advanced course in German at the university this summer. Dr. Edward Buchner, director of the summer school, replying to his letter, stated that "no provision had been made for colored men and women."

Though it has never desired colored students, several colored men have studied there. Prof. Kelly Miller, dean of the college of arts and science at Howard University, pursued post-graduate courses in mathematics at Johns Hopkins nearly two decades ago.

When the courses for teachers in public and private schools were begun fifteen years ago colored men and women were admitted, but the policy is now one of exclusion.

The university's founder, for which it is named, is said to have no stipulation in the giving of his millions for the establshment of the institution that colored students were to be barred.

Mr. Murphy is a son of John H. Murphy, editor of the *Afro-American Ledger*. He was educated in the public schools of this city, and received the degree of bachelor of arts from Howard University in 1911.

THE "BEE" IN ERROR.

The Washington Bee devotes an entire column in an editorial directed against the views held by the Editor of the Voice of the People, Rev. J. A. Bray. This article appears in the issue of August 7, and is entitled "The Alabama Editor." The article written by the Alabama Editor was a protest against a bill passed by the Georgia senate, prohibiting whites to teach in Colored Schools. The bill was not designed to affect the public schools in any way, for that question has been settled long ago in the State of Georgia, and in practically all the Southern States, except South Carolina. The purpose of the bill was to cripple the cause of higher education among the Negroes in the State of Georgia, and especially the higher education as promoted by institutions such as Atlanta University, Clark University, Spelman College, and the Gammon Theological Seminary. The Bee is not only in error, but the Editor shows himself in want of information regarding the question of education in the Southern States. In such institutions as the ones mentioned above, there are needed men and women of the broadest culture and largest experiences, trained in the best schools of the land, which is the case in these institutions. Their Presidents and leading professors come from institutions such as Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Vassar, Wellsley, Mount. Holyoke, Chicago University, and institutions of similar standing.

We feel proud of what our distinguish Negro institutions are doing. They are indeed sending out a number of well equipped men and women to labor in our High Schools, Grammar Schools, Academies and such like, but those desiring to take higher courses in the educational field after finishing at these schools, take work in some Western or Eastern University. So that in the first place to ll our institutions of higher education with those prepared in our distinct Negro institutions in the South would lower the standard of our schools and Universities. We have not a sufficient supply of men and women of broad training and large experience to do the work in our colleges in theSouth.

Again the institutions are very largely dependent upon Northern Philanthropists for their support, and representatives Northern Whites connected with these schools will give an access to the Northern Philanthropists that Colored men could not have. The same is true as in the case of the President of Howard University. Why does not the Bee insist that the President and instructors connected with Howard University shall be Negroes? The Bee mentioned also that the teachers training department of Howard University and the Normal school of Washington can supply the schools of the South with educators sufficient for the demand. The Editor of the Bee shows himself here to be in want of the proper kind of information to discuss this subject. There are several schools in the South with standing, at least equal to that of Howard University, that are turning out graduates everywhere in considerable numbers from their college department, and Normal departments, but those of us who understand the problems, their demands, and needs of the Negro, know that we are not turning enough of men and women out equal to the task of undertaking to run our institutions of higher education.

The Southern field will welcome graduates from the Washington Grammer School, and from the Teachers training department from Howard University, as they are doing. For it is in this field that most of these teachers find opportunities for teaching, but unless they take superior training in Harvard, Yale, Princeton, and such other institution they are not equal to the work of teaching in our colleges. This discussion does not touch the common schools, nor the Academies but institutions for the higher education for Negro.

But aside from all of this, a bill preventing the Whites from teaching in Negroes schools is wrong in principle such as a bill would be wrong in the North, or West that would prevent Negroes from teaching for whites. This bill deals with individual choice, it propsed t prohibit those who may wish to do Missionary work among the needy, even from doing that. The same law would prohibit a white lecturer form addressing a Negro body, in as much as preventing the missionary inclined, from teaching the word of God to a benighted soul that might be covered with a black skin. With this form of legislating begun, there is no telling where it might end, so that the Editor of the Voice of the People advocates a permanent and substantial policy, and not one that is merely present and temporary.

The Editor of the Bee is not only narrow in the scope of his views, but exceedingly short in his vision. In his attempt to appear to feel proud of the Negro in his article is too cheap for an Editor of a paper of standing like the Bee. Besides he used undignified language as this "The Voice of the People, Rev. J. A. Bray, D. D., Editor, howls like a mule" I wonder what he means by that? And further in the article he says that if this preacher had any sense or one grain of reason in his brain, he would commend the "Cracker Legislature of Georgia for is liberalty. Now this preacher may have neither sense nor reason, but the position taken by him meets the approval of men and women in the South who are credited with both.

I would suggest that the editor of the Bee use an argument rather than an abuse, for often abuse indicates a want of argument which appears to be true in the case of the Bee. Let the Editor of the Bee inform himself of the standing of institutions of higher learning for Negroes in the South, and the South, and the number of teachers of broad training and experience that it will take to fill these places, and then let him study the priciple involved in the question sprung by the bill passed in the Georgia senate, before the Editor of the Bee attacks another article written by the Editor of the Voice of the People.

We trust that he will inform himself and not expose his shallowness and narrowness.

J. A. BRAY.

BIG VICTORY WON IN OHIO

Columbus, O., April 27.—The colored people of Ohio won a big victory last week, in securing the adoption, in the Ohio Senate, of amendments which prevent injustices to the race. Governor Frank B. Willis, deserves the thanks of the race everywhere for his manly insistance that no discriminatory laws must be passed in Ohio. The obnoxious Platt-Ellis Bill, which in its orginal form would have perhaps driven out of business every colored chiropodist and masseuer in the state, was amended so as to exclude from taking the examination such as have been practicing for a period of five years. The Wickline Election Bill, which required that voters declare their color when registering, was amended to strike out the word "color." The colored people made a determined fight against both bills in their original form; carried the fight up to the Governor, and he stood manfullly by the race. The action of the Governor on these two bills, and his compelling the Ohio Board of Censors to withdraw their permit given for the photo-play "The Nigger," and his further assurance that "The Birth of the Nation," shall not have a permit to show in Ohio, has endeared him to every colored person in the state and has made them know that Ohio now has a Governor, one of the type of the old abolitionists, who will not tolerate, or permit any injustice against the race.

Now that the local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has protested jim-crow street cars in Kansas City, raved Castisen Square to the race and prevented anti-intermarriage legislation in Missouri why not tackle the alley entrances to theatres, the discrimination practiced toward Negro travelers in the cafe at the Union Station and the colorphobia of the taxicab owners. This organization should not feel that its work is accomplished simply because it has done so many wonderful things. Let's get through with this race problem.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 3

Progressive Legislation in Florida

THE next time a Southern governor wishes to send a message to the Legislature, he could hardly do better than to get a copy of Governor Park Trammell's message to the Legislature of Florida now in session, and follow the path blazed out by the Florida Chief Executive. Here are some of his main recommendations:

1. Economy in government. Heretofore the Legislature has employed two or three times as many clerks, laborers, etc., as were necessary, the principal labor performed by many of them, as Governor Trammell sarcastically observes, being

PUSH THE TWENTY-FIVE CENT OFFER

DON'T forget to tell every neighbor about our great offer to new subscribers, The Progressive Farmer every week from now until December 1 for only twenty-five cents and any man's money back if he's not satisfied.

It will help your neighbors to read The Progressive Farmer and it will help your neighborhood to have them read it, and what's more, we will pay you handsomely for your trouble. Once again look over the list of liberal premium offers in last week's Progressive Farmer and go after the one you want most. Send on your clubs.

"that of visiting the State Treasury to draw their unearned and unmerited salary."

2. Banks should be required to pay interest on county funds as well as state funds.

3. A yea and nay vote should be recorded on all questions decided by county commissioners.

4. Establish a marketing bureau to aid farmers in marketing vegetables and staple crops.

5. Authorize counties to give suitable aid to demonstration, corn club and canning club work.

6. Punish railroads for not furnishing cars for transportation of farm products, when sufficient notice has been given.

7. Establish a State Highway Commission to give expert assistance in road making.

8. Equalize school terms in town and country. Encourage traveling libraries and the teaching of both agriculture and domestic science.

9. Put convicts on public roads, provide fire escapes for jails, and give an allowance to prisoners when they are set free.

10. Require banks of the state to maintain a guarantee fund to protect depositors.

11. Enact a graduated inheritance tax law.

12. Reduce the legal rate of interest from 8 to 6 per cent and the rate permitted by contract from 10 to 8 per cent.

13. Safeguard the purity of elections by allowing watchers at the polls. Prohibit the giving of liquor on election days and authorize funds to prosecute persons guilty of election frauds.

14. Protect the public against sales of watered stock by requiring issues of stocks and bonds to be reviewed by the Railroad Commission.

15. Require separate and distinct places for whites and Negroes in all public theaters, etc.

16. To encourage home-owning, submit a constitutional amendment exempting from taxation "a reasonable amount of the assessed value of the

Unfair and Unwise

After a second sober thought the Legislature cannot fail to see the unwisdom and injustice of the pending bill to prohibit white teachers from instructing negro pupils. If there were any tendency toward a mingling of the races in the common schools or colleges of Georgia, such legislation would be expedient. But there is no shadow of the kind. Negro schools and white schools in this state are separated forever, both by written law and by inextinguishable sentiment. Furthermore the few instances in which white teachers now instruct negro pupils are confined to institutions of a distinctly missionary character for which it would be difficult if not impossible to secure competent negro instructors. These institutions are doing useful work which otherwise would be left undone. They are training negro children and youths in manual arts, are making them self-supporting, law abiding and serviceable to the community. Is education of this kind to be discouraged and discountenanced by the state? Rather, it should be commended and heartened as a force for good in the Commonwealth.

The white teachers who devote themselves to this cause are impelled by the same kindly spirit in which the women of the Old South taught Sunday schools for the plantation negro, and by the self-sacrificing spirit in which missionaries go forth to carry light and salvation to people in darkness. Surely, the state of Georgia whose watchwords are wisdom and justice and moderation will not place a ban upon honest human helpfulness.

It would be as fair and as reasonable to prohibit white physicians from prescribing for negro patients or white lawyers from representing a negro client, or white ministers from preaching, when needful, to negro hearers. The day is past in Georgia when any appreciable number of people believe that the negro should be kept illiterate and inefficient. The thoughtful majority know, on the contrary, that illiteracy and inefficiency make the negro a burden and menace to society. They know that it is far better and wiser to make him a good farmer and a good artisan, to make him productive and law abiding rather than parasitic and law defying.

The proposed law will do no good. It may do an infinite deal of harm. Because it is unnecessary, unfair and ill advised, it ought not to be enacted.

NEGRO TEACHERS FOR NEGRO SCHOOLS

It is not easy to estimate accurately the effect which would come from actual operations of Georgia's proposed law to remove white teachers from negro schools. The first thought is that the many negro schools of the state would suffer severely—might almost be wiped out in some instances, at least. However, there should be an ultimate gain of great and lasting benefit.

The school for the negro will never be abandoned, regardless of how drastic may be the legislation aimed at it. Whenever crippled, it will be renewed at that point, and made as useful as human effort, wisely because sympathetically directed, can make it. The withdrawal of white teachers from this class of schools would at once create a larger demand for teachers of the colored race to fill the vacancies. The meeting of this need could not fail to benefit the negro by affording the latter a larger field for achieving success in professional teaching. Negro teachers in all negro schools would doubtless quadruple the number of educators of the colored race now engaged in the school room.

This really seems an end to be desired. It is doubtful whether the Georgia lawmakers have any high-minded purpose in seeking the enactment of the law, but well-wishers of the negro can feel rejoiced that ill-favored means have a chance of resulting so well.

NEGRO APPRECIATES EDITORIAL

Editor The Advertiser:

As a product of a negro school taught by white teachers, namely Talladega College, I wish to thank you for the high ground you take in your editorial on: "White Teachers in Negro Schools."

If I did not relieve my soul by this expression of thanks to you for your thoughtful and timely artiele, and show my loyalty to my Alma Mater, I would be an ingrate. Be assured that the good people, both white and colored, endorse your statesmanlike position, which you have taken in this matter.

Sincerely yours,
J. A. LAWRENCE,
Principal, Swayne School.
President State Teachers' Association.

(Special to the Chicago Defender.)

Columbus, O., April 23.—The Afro-American men who waged the fight against the two bills introduced in the Ohio state legislature regarded as discriminatory have won their fight. The first bill, which would have put out of business every recognized Afro-American chiropodist and masseur in the state, was amended in the senate so as to exclude from taking the provided examination all who have been practicing for a period of five years. It was further amended so that the State Pedic Society, which had drawn the color line, shall not have an opportunity to name examiners.

Wipe Out "Color."

The other bill, which provided that in registering one must give his color, was amended by striking out the word "color." Governor Willis, speaking to some of the legislators, stated most emphatically that "the state of Ohio cannot afford to pass any discriminatory laws." The Afro-American people of Ohio are indebted to the few stanch men who led the fight against these bills and to Governor Willis, who stood by them in their contentions. At last Ohio has a true blue governor—one who not only believes, but insists on a square deal for the race.

Discrimination—1915

THE STEIN BILL BEFORE THE SENATE.

Every reader of the Recorder is interested in the Stein Equal Rights Bill which passed the House of Representatives of the State of Pennsylvania last week, the text of which has been published in this paper. And especially should every citizen of Pennsylvania be interested in the passage of the bill. And most especially every Negro citizen, for it is designed chiefly to rid the Negro of the humiliation he is liable to suffer at any time in this state while he is in the lawful pursuit of happiness.

There are hundreds of hotels in this state which refuse men because they are black. A stranger coming to this "City of Brotherly Love" at midnight on a cold night might freeze to death as he walked the streets trying to find lodging, so far as the hotels of Philadelphia are concerned.

One of the business houses which made the most noise about the Billy Sunday Campaign, getting its employees into Bible classes and prayer meetings, only last week showed how much religion it had by refusing a reputable and distinguished minister of the Gospel, a stranger in this city, a meal in its dining hall. We refer to Gimbel Brothers, in whose banks there are thousands of dollars of Negroes' money, and among whose patrons there are tens of thousands of Negroes.

Not many months ago two of the most cultured Negroes of this city, both University graduates, and one the president of an educational institution, and forty years a citizen and minister in this city, went into a place of refreshment to get ice cream, and were ordered out by an upstart clerk; and when they did not move rapidly enough for her, she called a policeman to arrest them.

Not long ago, in one of the moving pictures places of this city, a young woman went in quest of an hour's amusement, and because she refused to be ordered about by an uncouth usher, she was dragged out and beaten.

All of this happened—not in Atlanta, or Memphis, or Mobile, or Savannah—in Philadelphia, where the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and within but a few blocks of the Liberty Bell. Nor are these exceptional occurrences. They are frequent in the downtown district of our city. They are daily occurrences. A man who may be hungry, and seeks to satisfy his hunger in many of the downtown restaurants, is liable to arrest in this city And no Negro woman is safe from insult. If she drops into any of the numerous Childs' restaurants, or Linton's, or in even the Woolworth's five and ten-cent store, to say nothing of the finer and larger ones, she is liable to insult, if not personal injury, for the very great crime of buying a sandwich or a piece of cake!

Even in the cars, men, able-bodied men—white men—every day, every hour in the day, not only will not get up to give a Negro woman a seat, but deliberately spread themselves over two spaces in order to keep a Negro woman from sitting. And after this woman has ridden a mile, hanging on a strap, and there comes into the car a white man, these gallant white men have moved closer in order to let another white man sit down, while the Negro woman stands.

This we write to the shame of this city and its boasted freedom, its boasted Christianity.

But we are by no means of the opinion that this represents the majority of Philadelphians. Many of them do not know this situation. If they did they would do something. It seems to us that the Negroes who are so mistreated ought to make the condition known. Each one who reads this ought to write his Senator requesting him to vote for the Stein Bill. Every Negro organization ought to do so. If there is not enough Christianity to treat Negroes decently, then let us have the aid of the law.

FLORIDA TO THE FRONT.

In the effort being made in some sections of the country to save the white race from the "inferior" Negro, Florida has shown that she is not to be outdone. She has come valiantly forward with a law passed by the lower branch of the legislature to prevent Negroes becoming lawyers in that state.

The bill was introduced by a Mr. Davis of St. John's County; whether related to the original Jeff we know not. The report of the proceedings in a Jacksonville paper says that Mr. Davis of Jackson County (a different Davis) not wanting to be outdone in enthusiasm, moved to waive the rules and immediately certify the bill to the Senate, requesting them to waive their rules and pass it at once. So it seems that the "whole Dam family" of Davis's was on the job of putting this bill through. The same report goes on to say that the bill passed the House without a dissenting vote.

It is not alarming for us that such a bill was introduced, such things are still to be expected, but it is omnious for the white people of Florida that it should go through without a single dissenting voice or vote.

The fact that such a bill could be introduced in the Florida legislature and passed without there being one representative present who dared or cared to raise his voice against it is proof that the white people of that state are fast reaching the stage where they will need to be protected against Negroes.

The Fourteenth Amendment was designed for the protection of the Negro, but it is being given a wider application. Arizona passed an anti-alien law which provided that companies, partnerships or individuals employing more than five persons should have at least eighty per cent. of "qualified electors or native born citizens of the United States." Mike Raich, a cook and foreigner was discharged by his employers under this law. Raich took his case through all the courts up to the Supreme Court. There Justice Hughes in handing down the opinion said:

> "It requires no argument to show that the right to work for a living in the common occupations of the community is of the very essence of the personal freedom and opportunity that it was the purpose of the Fourteenth Amendment to secure. If this could be refused solely upon the ground of race or nationality the prohibition of the denial to any person of the equal protection of the laws would be a barren form of words."

Each time a decision is made in accordance with the spirit of the Fourteenth Amendment the Amendment itself is made stronger.

The opinion handed down by Justice Hughes was that of all his associates, except Justice McReynolds of Tennessee, who dissented on a matter of form. **By strange coincidence, Mr. Justice McReynolds, of Tennessee, took no part in the consideration and decision handed down on the Oklahoma and Maryland cases, in which the same Fourteenth Amendment was involved.**

WILL MAKE ROSLYN PUBLIC SCHOOL TAKE COLORED CHILDREN

Contrary to New York State Laws a "Jim Crow" Common Grade School Has Been Established At Long Island City

CITIZENS BEGIN ACTION IN SUPREME COURT

Writ of Mandamus Being Brought By Colored Residents to Force Prejudiced School Board to Drop Forbidden Colored Line and Close School Across the Branch.

Not since the days of the Flushing school fight, nearly twenty years ago, when Theodore Roosevelt was Governor and the colored people of New York City rose en masse under the leadership of T. Thomas Fortune and T. McCants Steward, has there been such a public school fight as the colored residents of Roslyn, L. I., are now making to force the public school board there to admit colored children.

Last year the school authorities of the Long Island City opened up a dilapidated little school building across a small creek in Roslyn and designated that all colored children should henceforth go there. This little Jim Crow school here in the Empire State has been called the school across the branch. The colored Roslynites immediately began to protest to the school authorities, but to no avail. Gradually, the entire colored community, many of whose members, at the risk of their positions with their employers, finally organized in revolt. They made a united protest some weeks ago to the school board, and this, too, met its obstinate, but diplomatic, refusal. Colored children, it is said, were sent to the public school nearer their various homes, but in each case they were directed to the school across the branch. Despairing of their efforts, individual and collective, to make the school board quit violating the State laws, they finally engaged Counsel Julius L. Mitchell, of Brooklyn. Mandamus proceedings have already been instituted in the Supreme Court to compel the board to allow colored children to go to the public school and to stop segregating them, as they have been. Feeling is growing bitter among the colored people of the wealthy little city and interest is growing apace.

VOTE AGAINST COLOR LINE

House Bill Forbidding Discrimination Passes by Wide Margin

HARRISBURG, April 14.—The bill giving equal rights in places of public entertainment to every person, regardless of race, color or creed, was passed finally in the House today by a vote of 138 to 31 after an hour of speechmaking. The gallery was filled with colored people, and when the vote was announced there was applause and much waving of handkerchiefs.

Geiser, Northampton; Nissley and Wildman, Dauphin; Geary, Allegheny; Lipschutz, Philadelphia; Milliron, Armstrong, and Palmer, Schuylkill, advocated the bill and Baldwin, Delaware, opposed it.

WHITE TEACHERS IN NEGRO SCHOOLS.

Advertiser — 8-7-15

The Legislature of Alabama, following in the steps of the Georgia Legislature, and, we are told, the Kentucky Legislature contemplates prohibiting white persons from teaching in negro schools. The bill with this provision is making progress. We appeal to the Legislature not to do this thing! The measure is one of those unadvertised, undiscussed, but heavily loaded propositions that come up now and then to vex those who would not needlessly arouse prejudice. The bill is evidently designed to strike at some particular school or some particular situation. It cannot have been designed to serve the highest purposes of society, or to obviate a menace, for the menace which the bill suggests does not exist. It is not a broad-guaged measure.

On behalf of the white race of Alabama, The Advertiser opposes this measure. On behalf of the negro race in Alabama we oppose it.

Whenever the Governor of Alabama, the Superintendent of Education or other Alabama citizens have occasion to visit Tuskegee Institute or other negro schools in this State to make speeches before negro students, these white men do no wrong, in the eyes of the sponsors for the pending bill of proscription. No one would dare suggest that this practice should be prohibited.

Whenever a white minister in an Alabama city or town has occasion to appear in a negro church, there to expound the Word of God before black men, there to deliver a message of hope and inspiration, no man in Alabama dares to raise the finger of scorn.

Whenever a white man appears before a body of negro farmers to counsel them that their problems may be simplified, their lot on earth made easier and their country more prosperous, no man dares to look askance.

Whenever our Christian churches call for volunteers to go into the deep, black forests of Africa to minister to the spiritual—and the physical—needs of a savage and naked race, we applaud the white men who respond to the call, and we give freely of our substance to maintain them in their unselfish work.

What harm do white teachers in negro school do? Is there any touch of social equality in this rare practice? Is the white teacher degraded by his environment, his ideals lowered, or his mind contaminated with strange and wicked theories? Does his presence demoralize the negroes under his control? Is it wrong for negroes to have efficient teachers?

We do not permit mixed schools in Alabama, and this is well. If there were mixed schools The Advertiser would support legislation to separate the races, for when white children and negro children attend the same school the element of social equality arises and calls for attention. But, mixed schools would necessarily be an impossibility in Alabama.

We have taken the ballot from the hands of the negro because this were necessary both from the standpoint of the white race and the black race. We have forbidden the negro the privilege of holding public office by grace of the sovereigns of Alabama. We have put the negro out of the way of white supremacy. But in doing so have we not incurred an obligation that cannot in justice and safety be ignored?

The so-called "higher education" of negroes is not an issue in contemplation in the present discussion in the State. The one issue is: Shall the negro be made less ignorant, less incompetent, less immoral? Shall he be made a better home-keeper, a more skillful producer? Shall the negro women be made a better and cleaner nurse for your baby, a better and cleaner cook for your family? Are we to help negroes increase the wealth of our State, contribute to improved health conditions and help them to remove the plague of illiteracy from Alabama? We submit that it is the duty of the white race of Alabama to do every reasonable thing to help the negroes; but if there be those too narrow of vision to concede this, let no man raise a hand to push them backward!

VIEWS OF A NEGRO EDUCATOR.

The following letter is from A. F. Owens, a negro minister and educator of his race and instructor of colored preachers at Selma University. He taught many years in the public schools of Mobile, and in recognition of his standing and services the Board of Education of Mobile named in his honor the high school for negroes—the A. F. Owens High School. He is conductor of Bible institutes for negro preachers of Alabama under appointment of the Home Mission Board of the Southern Baptist Convention, white, with headquarters in Atlanta, Ga. He has the confidence and respect of the white people of the South.

advertiser — 8-13-15

Editor The Advertiser:

I have read with deep interest your very valuable editorial on "White Teachers in Negro Schools," in The Advertiser of the 7th instant.

I respectfully ask to add to your incontrovertible protest that the passage of the Bonner bill in question would ignore the fact that a large majority of the leading negroes of the South—men whose lives and influence have made them benefactors to both races—were educated by white teachers; that the development of the race is still largely dependent upon the teaching, inspiration, co-operation and sympathetic touch of the dominant race whose high ideals form the basis of the world's uplift; that always, everywhere throughout our broad land, colored people appreciate the helpful services of white people, whether that service is rendered in the church, the school room or on the platform or by the press; that always, everywhere throughout our broad land, the better class of white people, North and South, have responded to the Macedonian cry and the result has been the broadening of mutual interests—the white people, North and South reaching forth to grasp the extended hand of dependence.

I might cite as concrete examples Dr. Booker T. Washington, who was taught at Hampton by white teachers, as were nearly all the heads of the negro educational institutions in the South. All of the four years' training I received at Leland University, New Orleans, La., was under white teachers exclusively.

Last week, while an association was in session at Pascagoula, Miss., a white minister and his wife voluntarily visited that body and both of them delivered inspiring addresses to the colored brethren.

During the six weeks' session of the teachers and summer school at Tuskegee Institute, just closed, the 4438 teachers from fourteen States were instructed by leading white teachers of the South, including many from Alabama and prominent citizens and educators of Montgomery.

I remember distinctly that nearly all the colored schools of Mobile were taught by white teachers from some of the best families of the South and the services of those white teachers gave the State some of the best teachers now in charge of schools.

Where I hold Bible institutes for colored preachers, white ministers come in and assist in the work and when requested they never refuse to render invaluable service. Not long since I was requested to deliver the commencement address to a colored school at Marion, Ala. I missed the train and could not meet the appointment. The white pastor of the Presbyterian Church at that place was present to hear my address. He was requested to take my place. He consented to do so and delivered a much better address to the large congregation than I could have delivered.

I am hoping that no legislation by our great body of law makers will interfere and retard this great work of uplift which is fast reducing illiteracy in Alabama.

A. F. OWENS.

Selma University, Selma, Ala., Aug. 11, 1915.

ALABAMA HISTORIAN PROTESTS AGAINST PROHIBITING WHITES TEACHING NEGROES.

Editor The Advertiser: Advertiser 8-6-15

It is regretted that in Georgia and in Alabama a false sentiment forbids white teachers to keep negro schools.

The sentiment is mistaken, is illogical and expensive.

The predicate in negro education is the importance of white society. The white teacher, the white merchant, the white doctor, the white lawyer, the white Governor go together. No amalgamation approaches.

The negro is a producer and consumer. The better the education procured for the individual producer and consumer, the better for the aggregate of the elements of society.

I am now living who knew the negro before the advent of Abraham Lincoln. I know the race as it now is. I am satisfied. If we can keep the fanaticism of the North away from contact with ours, our future is clear.

The negro man is rapidly restoring the character of which "reconstruction" robbed him—viciously, vilely, cowardly and mercilessly robbed him.

I was born and ever have lived, a Calhoun Democrat.

JOHN WITHERSPOON DuBOSE.

MR. STEWART ON HIS BILL.

Montgomery, Aug. 4, 1915.

Editor The Advertiser: Advertiser 8-5-15

My attention has been called to a letter in The Advertiser from my friend Hon. H. L. McElderry in reference to a bill introduced by me to prohibit white teachers from teaching in colored schools, and I would thank you for a little space to reply to same.

Inasmuch as there was a protest against the bill from my friends in Talladega, I have requested the Committee on Education to adverse the bill and had so advised the citizens of Talladega and in view of this fact, Mr. McElderry's letter was absolutely uncalled for.

The bill, however, is a good one and "is not inherently wrong in principle." Should a similar bill become a law it would not only be a credit to the white man, but fair to the negro. The negro has made wonderful progress since the civil war, and he is fast taking his place among the educators of America and he certainly should be allowed to teach and conduct his own schools.

The Booker Washington school at Tuskegee is the most wonderful school in the United States, and the negroes who go out from that school are well equipped for the duties of the various avocations taught in said institution and in view of the fact that no white teachers are employed in this school it is simply absurd to advance the idea that the negro is unable to take care of himself. One more point and I am through. The contributions and endowments received by the Tuskegee School is very likely one thousand times more than any negro school in the State employing white teachers, while the attendance is only about seventy-five or eighty per cent greater than Talladega College.

H. A. STEWART.

N. Y. TRIBUNE DRAWS LINE

Brooklyn Policeman Buys Beachwood Lots of Former Stalwart Friend of the Race.

The New York Tribune 2-15-15

Jan. 5, 1915, the New York Tribune through its agent, George Bauman, sold to Thomas H. Payton, colored policeman attached to the Church street station as doorman for 19 years, living at 4106 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, four lots at Beachwood, Ocean county, New Jersey, lots to cost $78.40. The sale was conducted under the head of the Y. N. Y. T. Promotion Department. After the signed contract had been accepted by the agent and turned into the office with the fact that lots had been sold to a colored man the Tribune officials in charge of this sale, it is said, informed the agent that unless he got these contracts back he would lose his position. The Tribune refused to accept the money and Mr. Payton consulted his lawyer, John William Smith, who advised him to bring an action against the New York Tribune for breach of contract and also under the Levy law for unlawful discrimination. The agent learning of the proposed action made frantic efforts for a settlement, which was eventually made on Feb. 5 to the entire satisfaction of Mr. Payton. The settlement was much more satisfactory than would have been the purchase of the lots.

Ministers Are Opposed To Drawing Color Line In Schools of Georgia

Constitution — 7-20-15

The Methodist Ministers' association Monday adopted resolutions urging the defeat of the bill introduced in the legislature prohibiting white teachers from teaching in the negro schools of Georgia. The resolution was introduced by Rev. H. M. DuBose, pastor of the First Methodist church.

Discrimination – 1915

"LET US HAVE AT LEAST ENLIGHTENED SELFISHNESS."

Editor The Advertiser: Advertiser 8-4-15

We are informed that Hon. H. A. Stewart has introduced a bill prohibiting whites from teaching in all negro schools in Alabama. We submit the bill is inherently wrong in principle, born of prejudice, and will do incalculable damage if allowed to become a law. There are certain things deemed axiomatic by moderately informed people, viz:

That the man who breaks below even has not the means at hand to keep clean and therefore is as a rule filthy.

That the filthy man is a disease breeder.

That the man who breaks below even, has the constant temptation to steal, and as a rule, our criminals are men who break below even.

That the man who breaks below even is a tax—for some one must pay the difference between what such a man makes and the amount necessary for him to live, and being a tax he cannot at the same time in any true sense be a tax payer.

That if by legislation you increase those who break below even, you necessarily increase the burdens of taxation on those who break above even—therefore, it is but enlightened selfishness to eliminate filth, crime and poverty by all reasonable legislation. As it is, who will deny that the negroes of Alabama furnish the larger proportion of the filthy, the criminal, and the poverty stricken in Alabama?

Conceding we owe nothing to the negro race, assuredly we owe something to the white race in Alabama, and for us to refuse to educate the negro by giving them competent white teachers, is but to condemn the white race to squalor, menaced by every sort of filthy disease, and to fill our prisons, insane asylums, and poor houses full to overflowing—all the result of our own incompetence, prejudice and lack of even enlightened selfishness.

H. L. McELDERRY.

LET US MAKE HASTE SLOWLY.

Editor The Advertiser: Advertiser 8-6-15

I see our legislators seem determined to pass a bill prohibiting white teachers in negro schools.

I am more than confident this legislation if enacted will re-act to the injury of the white race.

As a child I saw my father teach negro men to work in wood and iron as well as to farm. I saw my mother teach negro women to weave, to sew as well as to milk cows.

After awhile there came to the plantation an awful scourge of typhoid fever and my mother nursed us white children as well as negro men and women, while the doctor taught the negro women somewhat about nursing the sick and of sanitation.

You say, oh yes, but these people were slaves and you owed them a duty because you got the proceeds of their labor.

True, but by letting the negroes have hog pens in filthy condition and near the water supply, owing to the negligence of a white overseer, we white children and many negroes had typhoid fever, resulting in many deaths. The application is simply this: If we whites do not teach the negro, our whole body politic will have fever and death.

Some years ago, upon the death of Captain R. H. Isbell, our most prominent citizen, I was asked to take Captain Isbell's place as the local trustee of Talladega College. Talladega College is a negro school of say 750 pupils, run by the American Missionary Association with white teachers. It has done untold good to the negroes of Talladega and adjoining counties and is still doing great work, the pupils being law abiding, courteous and capable citizens, living in entire harmony with their white neighbors. We, yielding to a demand among the colored people and growing out of the success of Tuskegee, thought to change from white to colored teachers, and did in part make such change.

The student body, from being obedient and law abiding, became a mob in embryo and there was an attempted unmentionable crime on one of the remaining white teachers. Probably the most influential man in Talladega county told me in substance: "If you put negro teachers in that school I believe it will be blown up." We got rid of a certain influential and very smart negro teacher and all is again peace and good work.

Common prudence demands we make the very best man possible out of the negro and so far from encouraging a spirit of race prejudice, we should by rigid regulations teach the negro cleanliness, constructive ability, honesty and chastity.

Who is there who does not love the old time darkey and long for him to come again?

Only by the whites giving of their strength and capacity can we hope for any improvement in the colored race and this I say with the highest admiration for what has been done at Tuskegee.

H. L. McELDERRY.

Talladega, Ala.

New York Globe

28 January

RACE PREJUDICE IN THE CHURCH.

A judge in Minnesota has set the official seal of tolerance on Jim Crowism in the Sunday schools. In deciding a suit brought by a Negro girl who complained that she had been compelled to sit apart from the white members of her class he said:

No legislative body ever has specifically included churches or religious societies in the so-called civil rights act. For courts to undertake to dictate how they shall conduct their affairs would meet with great resentment and would be of doubtful legality on constitutional grounds.

The decision of this judge from a legal point of view doubtless is quite proper. A judge is supposed merely to interpret the laws, not to make them. His ruling, therefore, occasions no surprise. The only wonder is that he should have been called upon to decide such a question. One would think a church the last place in the world in which race prejudice would be tolerated. It is so against the first principles of Christianity.

There is, however, a second principle not less important if the two races are to live side by side in peace and mutual helpfulness. This principle may be termed the sympathetic co-operation of the two races.

With all of the evils incident to slavery, the oneness of master and servant was the basis in countless cases of the development of the very best in the negro character. "Uncle Mark," one of my grandfather's family servants, lives in my memory as a shining example of nobility in negro character. He was trained and taught by the members of the family. He considered himself a part of the family and when New Orleans fell he remained with my grandfather, true to every trust. The greatest evil that ever came to the south was the chasm between the races, created in the reconstruction days.

I contend that the state of Georgia should encourage her citizens in the important task of training the negroes. We should not leave this creative work to men and women of distant sections, but should do it ourselves in a spirit that will safe-guard the future by building deep into our civilization the consciousness of the true relationship of the races; socially separate, but in sympathetic co-operation for the good of the commonwealth.

The Southern Presbyterian church conducts a school for the training of young negroes who desire to enter the ministry. This school is located in Alabama. Its superintendent is one of the best loved ministers in the church. He is the son of a slave-holder, a man behind whom there is the wealth and the culture of the old south. With a faculty of white men, he is training the young negroes in the things of Christian character, and preparing them to intelligently lead their people. Is not this the very thing that should be done? Would it be wise in the legislature of Alabama to prohibit this work?

The Central Presbyterian church of Atlanta maintains a mission Sunday school for colored children. The attendance is from 150 to 200. The school is taught by a group of our most consecrated and gifted workers. It has been in operation for years. On a certain dark Sunday years ago when in Atlanta the relationship between the races was strained to the breaking point, this school as usual opened its doors, with teachers and pupils in place. In that hour it demonstrated the value of sympathetic Christian leadership of the negroes by the white people.

Surely the legislature of Georgia will not make it unlawful for the superior race to minister to the weaker race in the deepest needs of life itself. Such an action would be nothing less than a crime.

(REV.) DUNBAR H. OGDEN.
Pastor Central Presbyterian Church of Atlanta.
July 16, 1915.

"Would Be a Crime," Says Rev. Dunbar Ogden Of the Proposed Law

Constitution 7-17-15

Editor Constitution: Permit me to express my appreciation of your able editorial entitled "An Unjust Measure."

To prohibit white people from teaching in schools for negroes would not only be unjust, but would be subversive of the deepest interests of both races. While the satisfactory solution of the race problem has not yet been proposed, every thinking man can recognize certain principles that lead to the light. Two of these I desire to emphasize.

The social separation of the races is for the best interest of all parties. This is one of the fixed quantities in the thinking of all sane and high-minded southern white men. So far as legislation can avail, this principle is safeguarded.

Rev. Charles W. Daniel Takes the Same Position

Editor Constitution: I wish to express my very great appreciation of your editorial in this morning's Constitution on "An Unjust Measure." It is somewhat discouraging to observe that we have not passed beyond the time, when a measure can get so far upon its way as the present bill in the legislature, which would penalize the unselfish efforts of white men and women to help the negro.

I am a member of the board of trustees of Spelman seminary, and have become well acquainted with the faculty and the aims and achievements of that institution. Without reservation, I bear witness to the noble character and worthy service of the president of the institution, Miss Tapley, and of her fellow-workers. To destroy that school would be a disgrace to Georgia, as well as to lose one of the most sensible and successful agencies for the improvement of the negro people. It must not be done.

REV. CHAS. W. DANIEL,
Pastor First Baptist Church.

"No Possible Excuse," Says Bishop Candler

Editor Constitution: Allow me to express strong approval of your editorial headed "An Unjust Law," which appeared in your issue of July 16.

The proposal to make it a misdemeanor in Georgia for a white person to teach negro pupils is so manifestly unwise and unjust that one can scarcely believe that it is seriously brought forward. Thoughtful men surely will not support such a measure when they have given it due consideration.

It is seldom wise to create crimes by law; as far as possible that which is called **malum prohibitum** should be identical with what is called **malum in se.** It is something worse than unwise to make by law a virtuous act a crime, and that is what is proposed by this bill. It is an unselfish and virtuous thing when a white person undertakes to enlighten members of the dependent race in the south.

The southern people claim, and they have claimed justly, that they are the best friends of the southern negro; but this claim can not be sustained, if this bill should become a law. It must inevitably breed irritation and distrust between the races. It will discredit our professions of friendship for the negro, and damage our section both at home and abroad.

And there is no valid excuse for enacting such an unwise and unjust law. No tendency towards miscegenation is demanding such a statute. The southern white people need no such curb to prevent miscegenation or social equality. The implication of such a measure reflects upon us, and is inconsistent with our self-respect.

I am unable to conceive a valid reason for such an enactment, and I sincerely trust it will be rejected. It ought to be defeated, and I believe it will be.

W. A. CANDLER.
Bishop Methodist Church, South.

Views of a Well-Known Negro.

Editor Constitution: From the bottom of my heart I thank you for your editorial protest against the bill to prohibit white persons from teaching in colored schools in Georgia. It was represented to the senate that the bill is in the same form as the one passed by the Kentucky legislature, and afterwards upheld by the supreme court of the United States, and hence, no doubt of its constitutionality remains. This is why the bill was railroaded through the senate before interested citizens were given a hearing.

I beg to state that my information is that this statement is erroneous, and that the senate was unintentionally misled into passing an act which is too thinly fabricated to wear the test of the constitution of our own state, should it reach the point where it must be

decided by the wisdom and justice of the eminent jurists of the supreme court of Georgia. But it is burdensome to the injured to force them to court with such matters as can be seen beforehand as being out of harmony with "Wisdom, Justice and Moderation." It is burdensome to the taxpayers generally to waste time with enactments which must fail when put to the crucial test of the courts. This bill interferes with the rights and privileges of citizens to pursue lines of employment, best suited to their talents and tastes, and yet not infringing upon those of others.

Would the Georgia senate say that none of her white citizens or those of other states shall go or be sent to Africa or other foreign lands to teach persons of color? White missionaries are sent into Africa there among the jungles to uplift by education the ignorant, superstitious natives. Is it consistency that impels our highest law-making body to say that elevating and uplifting works may be carried on thousands of miles away, but that the needy at their very doors must be given no help? Is this Christianity, and is it the kind in which they would have their colored brothers emulate them? Good colored people, in every walk of life, are assiduously laboring for more and enduring friendly relations between the races. Is it not the duty of the general assembly to lend a helping hand rather than to contribute to dissension and discord? I am sure the better sentiment of the general assembly can be depended upon to do the right and the just thing.

This senate act is a blow that strikes down white people, white women as well as colored people. If its purpose is to affect colored people only, will Georgia go on record as striking down Anglo-Saxon women in order to reach and inflict injury upon her colored citizens?

The humility in such enactments may be intended for colored people only, but it rests upon all the people, and the heaviest upon those responsible for them.

H. A. RUCKER.
(Ex-Collector Internal Revenue.)

Why It Is Wrong.

Constitution 7-24-15

Editor Constitution: As a teacher of colored youth, I wish to express my appreciation of the editorial, "An Unjust Measure." If ever words were fitly spoken, those were the words. It is always unfortunate when a law mixes up in the public mind morality and legality, which makes the immoral legal and the moral illegal and criminal.

Of all the names that have survived us out of the past next to that of the Great Teacher stands the name of Socrates. His crime was that he taught youth to think. For this he drank the hemlock. Surely twenty-five centuries later we are not going to label a man "criminal" who teaches youth to think, even though the youth be the grandchildren of the freedmen.

I wonder if the white south knows the value to itself that the missionary schools established after the war have been? Standing on the steps of the main building of Atlanta university a southern business man said to me, "This school must mean a good deal to the colored people of this city."

I replied, "It means a million dollars a year to the white people of this city." And this is true, though all the items cannot readily be put into terms of money. There is the cost of running the school which means business for Atlanta merchants. There is the money spent by the students from abroad for their personal supplies, money spent in Atlanta stores. There are the graduates teaching in the city schools, all of whose salaries are sooner or later returned to Atlanta business. There are the men educated here and now in the government employ who spend their incomes and make their investments here. There are the women, graduates and non-graduates, who have married and are making homes and not abiding places for their children, and are to them, not merely parents, but mothers.

But more than these, I should emphasize that civic morale among the educated negroes of the southern states, a morale so marked that courts and congresses, students of sociology north and south reach one common conclusion—the negro criminal class is not fed from the educated negroes.

EDGAR A. WEBSTER,
Principal Normal Dept., Atlanta University.

ON ITS DEATH-BED.

Constitution 7-21-15

The thinking people of Georgia will receive with satisfaction the information that the result of their protest has brought about the virtual defeat of the bill passed by the senate last week to make it a crime for a white man to teach a negro in Georgia.

It is stated that the bill has no chance of passage by the house.

The editorial protest of The Constitution sought expressions from all sections of the state.

The measure threatened to break the relation which brings the better element of the colored race in conference with the white man, and to cut off from the dependent race its opportunity for the counsel and direction which the white man of the south has generously given and is ever willing to extend.

A significant fact in the history of the negro race in the south is that as the race grows and gradually develops its own racial standards and institutions, more and more do its people express their faith and confidence in the white man's friendship and interest. That is the dominant note sounded in the message the recognized leader of the negro race takes wherever he speaks, north or south, and was the note repeated by the pastor of the largest negro church in Atlanta Sunday night, when he urged upon the members of his congregation, composed of the well-to-do negroes of the community, that they ask the co-operation of their white friends in protesting against the proposed legislation. And the echo of this same appeal was expressed by the head of the Negro Waiters' association, who logically asked: "How can we serve the white man as he wants it done, and thereby help ourselves, if the white man is prohibited by law from showing us the way?"

It is a law of races that those classed as superior because of their centuries of experience should show the way of civilization to those who have only begun their building.

In the south, not only the progress of the negro, but the prosperity of those states having a large negro population, depends largely upon the rational training which the negro gets, and his advance to law-abiding citizenship.

Surely this measure must have passed the senate without serious consideration!

Georgia in this period of her progress cannot afford to consider even the suggestion of a policy that would record her as indifferent to the doctrines of the Great Teacher who admonished "Go, teach ye the gospel to all men"—the gospel which stands for the Christian civilization of all men regardless of race or color, and the influence of which has been so strongly felt by the negro population in their recent racial evolution.

Will Do Grave Wrong.

Constitution 7-22-15

Editor Constitution: My deep interest in all matters pertaining to the education of southern children, both white and colored, impels me to say what a great wrong will be done to the colored race if the law is passed prohibiting white teachers from teaching in negro schools.

As a native-born southern woman, I have been deeply interested in the result of the educational work begun by Dr. Ware years ago for the negroes and which has been carried on with great success by his son, the present head of the Atlanta university, and by his sister, Miss Ware. I have also looked into the rseults achieved by Spelman, Brown and Clarke universities. The alumni from all these institutions are among the leaders of our best negroes, industrially and as lawyers, dentists and teachers. The white men and women who have taught in these schools were actuated by the highest motives such as filled the souls of martyrs and missionaries of old; the result of their efforts has saved to the south thousands of dollars, the benefits to the negro race cannot be reckoned in dollars. What might have happened without these up-lifting influences is beyond our calculation.

I am speaking of what I know, and I do appeal, with all my heart, to the legislators to vote against this law.

NELLIE PETERS BLACK.

Strong Plea by Negro Educator

Constitution 7-24-15

Editor Constitution: Allow me to express my high appreciation of your editorial entitled "An Unjust Measure," and to make a brief appeal to our Georgia lawmakers in behalf of the education of my race in the great state of Georgia.

Your article is timely, manly, and has the right ring. It is in behalf of that justice and helpfulness to an unfortunate race which a fortunate and much boasted superior race can give. We are proud of the fact that we have friends among our southern white people who are not afraid to speak in defense of the rights of our race when its highest interests are at stake. How such a measure, so detrimental to the highest interest and development of the negro race, passed the senate of the state of Georgia unchallenged by any friend or friends of the negro I cannot understand.

In behalf of my race I want to appeal to the legislators of the great state of Georgia not to mar the fair name of our state by the passage of this bill making it a crime in Georgia for white teachers to teach in negro schools. Surely if it is not a crime for white missionaries to go to Africa to teach negroes it should not be a crime to teach them here within the borders of our own state.

If our legislators will only take the time to investigate, they will find that some of the noblest and best men and women of the south as well as of the north are engaged in the work of teaching negroes. Surely our legislators will not shut the doors of opportunity for service in the faces of such men and women of the south as the venerable Dr. John D. Hammond, the president of the Paine college, of Augusta, Ga., and his consecrated wife, and the scores of eminent and consecrated men and women of the north who are simply obeying the command of the Great Teacher: "Go ye therefore, and teach all nations."

I doubt exceedingly if they can find in the chaingang of the state of Georgia a single graduate of any school in Georgia in which white teachers are employed. Hence we must concede that these are a blessing to the negro and a great help to the white race in many ways.

In behalf of the hundreds of thousands of negroes in Georgia I make this appeal to the legislators of our state not to shut in the face of our race the doors of opportunity for development along literary, industrial and religious lines which these few schools that have white teachers are giving us.

L. S. CLARK,
Principal Knox Institute and Industrial School, Athens, Ga.
Athens, Ga., July 20, 1915.

M. E. Missionary Society Protest Against Bill

Constitution 7-28-15

The following protest from the executive committee of the North Georgia Conference Woman's Missionary society has been filed with the general assembly:

To the General Assembly of Georgia:

We, the executive committee of the North Georgia Conference Woman's Missionary society, in quarterly session assembled in Wesley Memorial church, July 14, 1915, hereby enter our protest against the passage by the general assembly of Georgia, of senate bill No. 17, introduced by Mr. Way, of the Second district, which would debar white people from teaching in negro schools.

We protest because we believe that the passage of such a measure would be in direct opposition to the Christian principle that the strong should help the weak.

We protest because we so surely believe that the highest service that can be rendered the state as it faces the so-called race problem today, is to give an open field for preparing the negro for an upright, manly citizenship, rather than to have him to make his way in ignorance through "the criminal courts, the jails and the convict camps," a menace to himself and to the network of civilization of which he is a part.

We protest in the name of the more than 16,000 members of our organization in Georgia, who stand for a constructive work for all classes, whether in this land or across the seas.

We protest in the name of Him who said, "Go teach all nations."

MRS. W. B. HIGGINBOTHEM,
President, West Point.
MRS. W. F. TRENARY,
First Vice President, Atlanta.
MRS. J. P. WOMBLE,
Second Vice President, Atlanta.
MRS. J. N. M'EACHERN,
Corresponding Sec'y, Atlanta.
MRS. L. S. ARRINGTON,
Recording Sec'y, Augusta.
MRS. E. W. BROGDEN,
Superintendent, Atlanta.
MRS. C. A. MAUCK,
Superintendent, Atlanta.
MRS. J. P. JACKSON,
Secretary, Atlanta District.
MISS LILLA TUCK,
Secretary, Athens District.
MRS. W. M. ALLEN,
Secretary, Augusta District.
MRS. J. G. D. ERWIN,
Secretary, Dalton District.
MRS. B. H. CHILDS,
Secretary, Elberton District.
MRS. H. B. SASSER,
Secretary, Griffin District.
MISS FLORRIE ELLISON,
Secretary, Oxford District.
MISS W. R. HARRIS,
Secretary, LaGrange District.
MRS. LUKE JOHNSON,
Manager, Woman's Missionary Council, M. E. Church, South.

Would Extend White Help.

Editor Constitution: I would like to suggest in lieu of the senate bill that seeks to make it a crime for a white to teach a negro that all colored schools be provided with the best white principals that money and education could obtain. I think every inducement should be brought to bear on the cultured, consecrated southern white men to give part of their time and talents to teaching and preaching to the negro, because no people on earth understand them like the southern whites, who have been raised up and associated both in business and domestic relationship with them. If this course was pursued, we would soon see a marked change in their mental, moral and religious caliber.

Constitution 7/26/15

Nothing pleases the negro more than to have a little attention shown them by the good white element. A negro man who recently attended a public exercise at his church, where several influential white preachers attended and delivered short talks, remarked to me: "I tell you, sir, it was fine. If we could only get our own white folks with us more often, what a blessing it would be to our colored people."

The most efficient help that we ever had in our home was a girl who was partly educated at the Atlanta university and reared in close proximity to that institution.

J. H. TIMME,
(John Deere Plow Co.)

Discrimination—1915

WILL COMPLICATE PROBLEM.

Constitution

The Indianapolis News, which is pplit ically independent, well says that the law which has been proposed in the Georgia legislature to prohibit the employment of white teachers in negro schools or institutions of learning will complicate the negro problem. 8/11/15

The negro race has its ideals, and many of its members are constantly striving toward them. These ideals are based upon their own observation of the conduct of the white race, as well as upon the instruction given them for which the white people have been responsible. It is a well-known fact that the negro imitates the white. The negro of good inclination imitates him in that which is right, while the negro of the lower type uses the shortcomings of the white man as an excuse for his own inclination to evil.

The problem is as largely as ever a southern one, although it has some national aspect. Discussing it from the standpoint of The Constitution's attitude relative to the bill pending in the Georgia legislature to prohibit white teachers from instructing negroes in their own institutions, The Indianapolis News says:

> To declare, then, that a white person shall not be allowed to bring himself into intellectual proximity to the negro is to threaten this relation at its very heart. The negro has made strides in the last fifty years that are little short of wonderful. In the beginning he was carefully guided by white persons, and in more recent years he has also had the aid of certain of his kind who have studied under white teachers and taken their message to the colored people. But to say that the negro has progressed so far that he can no longer profit by the teachings of white persons is to take liberties with the truth. Both will profit by the close relationship, and no one will profit more than the white people of the south. For to them the negro question is much more important than it is to the northerner. At the same time it is a national problem, and if Georgia writes this law on her statute books, she will offend not only herself, but the whole country by taking a step toward the complication, and not toward the solution of the problem.

It is a national problem. But before that it is a state problem; a problem that belongs peculiarly to Georgia in the present circumstances. Georgia is making every effort to give the negro race an opportunity to grow and expand itself along those lines which are easily open to it.

The people of this state would deprecate any action which would handicap those efforts. We feel that it has been made so apparent to the legislature that this law is unwelcome, that no further attempt will be made to enact it. Its effect would be, in so far as Georgia is concerned, the taking of a backward step. It should be defeated now for all time.

Effort to Make Criminals Of White People Who Teach Negroes Bitterly Condemned

STONEWALL JACKSON WAS SUPERINTENDENT OF NEGRO SUNDAY SCHOOL.

Editor Constitution: The editorial entitled "An Unjust Measure" has the right ring. It is amazing that Georgians should wish to make criminals out of white people who teach negroes. It is all right to educate and enlighten them in Africa, but in Georgia it ought to be a crime! I wonder if legislators really think that they evince either racial or individual superiority by such legislation? Constitution

Alas for us, things not infrequently occur in Georgia which discredit us in the judgment of the outside world, and the trouble is, justly discredit us. When outside capital comes in, it must be despite such things.

Stonewall Jackson, when the war came on, was the superintendent of a negro Sunday school, and continued his interest in it until he was killed. I wonder what he would think of such legislation?

SAMUEL B. ADAMS.

Savannah, Ga. 7/20/15

WOULD PUT BACK CAUSE OF EDUCATION FOR YEARS.

Editor Constitution: We look to southern friends of negro education to prevent senate bill No. 17 from becoming law. It would put back the cause of education years and perhaps throw upon city and state a burden they would be loath to assume.

EDWARD T. WARE.

Colquitt, Maine.

INJUSTICE OF MEASURE IS SIMPLY APPALLING.

Editor Constitution: I am astonished that the senate of the great state of Georgia should even consider the passage of the bill to prohibit white teachers from teaching negroes.

The injustice, the unrighteousness, the un-Christlikeness of such a bill is to me appalling. I wish to express my cordial appreciation of your able editorial, "An Unjust Measure." Very truly yours,

MRS. EUGENE B. HEARD

Rose Hill Plantation, Middleton, Ga.

HEARTILY COMMENDS EDITORIAL ON MEASURE.

Editor Constitution: Accept my thanks for your editorial, "An Unjust Measure," in today's Constitution, and my commendation of the same concerning white teachers in negro schools.

You well and wisely say that if Georgia enacts such a law "She virtually refuses the dependent race in the state the message of civilization for which the white man stands."

I heartily join you in the "hope that we have already heard the last of this unjust and ungenerous measure." Yours sincerely,

(REV.) L. W. COLSON.

Quitman, Ga.

WISHES OTHERS WOULD TAKE SIMILAR STAND.

Editor Constitution: I was very much impressed when I read the editorial in yesterday's Constitution condemning the bill that was introduced to prohibit white teachers from teaching in colored schools. I am only writing you congratulating you in the noble stand against such bill. I do wish other great newspapers would express themselves in the same way. Respectfully,

E. T. RUCKER.

Covington, Ga.

A STROKE FOR HUMANITY SAYS WELL-KNOWN NEGRO.

Editor Constitution: Your editorial, "An Unjust Measure," of yesterday was a stroke for justice, right and humanity. It means so much to the race to which I belong. The negroes of Georgia look to such men as you for help when measures like this are proposed. For the life of me I cannot see why it passed the Georgia senate without protest from some of the negro's friends. The negro is not troubling the white man as a voter. We are content for a place in the sunshine, and it seems that there are some who envy us that much. Tell them to let the negro alone, punish him when he is guilty, censure him not when he does not deserve it, and you will have no cause to regret his presence in this, our home—the southland! Most of the time we have had peace (if not plenty) in Georgia, and it is a crime for any one to disturb the present relations existing between the races. Both races must act in cases like this and I am sure all will be well. You have all the courts, officers and offices, and the negro is bearing his part of the state's responsibilities by paying his taxes. We are loyal to Georgia, and her every interest. We are making progress, too, in spite of what may be said to the contrary. As we rise, we push you up, and as you fall, you push us down. Thanking you again for your stand for fair play, I am, yours gratefully,

MOSES AMOS.

Atlanta, Ga.

NEGRO ORGANIZATION THANKS CONSTITUTION.

Editor Constitution: The Historical and Literary Society of Atlanta desires through this method to express to you its sincere thanks for the timely and most effective editorial in yesterday's Constitution, "An Unjust Measure," which expressed the true sentiment of the best south. It is almost inconceivable to most of us to think that there could be mustered up enough strength in the state's law-making body to pass such a law as this just passed in the senate.

We are hoping that it will not become a law in this state. We believe that you have given the measure a death blow. Thanking you again for the right word written at the right time, we beg to remain, yours truly,

J. W. MADISON, M. D., President.
W. J. TRENT, Secretary.
132 Auburn Ave.

Ex-Slave Appreciates Constitution Editorial

Constitution 7-21-15

Editor Constitution: I notice from The Constitution that the senate of Georgia has passed a bill prohibiting white people from teaching negroes in this state. Allow me to congratulate you upon your editorial which appeared in The Constitution on Friday morning and at the same time I want to ask you the privilege of publishing this letter in The Constitution.

We send missionaries to China, Africa and other foreign countries to teach these people, and yet, right here are the colored people, coming in contact with the white people day after day, and instead of the legislature of Georgia trying to help us and appropriate money in order to have less criminals and better citizens, they are trying to keep our white friends from instructing us.

As Human Beings.

The negro is not asking for social equality at the hands of the white man. We are simply asking that we be treated as human beings. Is it not far better to let the white man or the white woman, who desires to do so, help lift up our race and teach us what is right than to have a white man standing on the highways with a gun on his shoulder to keep the negro on the chaingangs, making him work public roads? Is it not far better that white men be allowed to teach him what is right? Take the white man who treats the negro right and deals with him honestly; he never has any trouble with the negro. There are thousands of white men and women in Georgia who are willing to contribute to the negro's education and advancement. If you have an educated cook, she can cook better and keep your house cleaner. The girl, who nurses your child, if she is educated, knows how to take better care of the child than an ignorant one. Your butler knows better how to serve your table and look after things if he is educated. The chauffeur, who runs your car, is a better servant if he is educated.

The white man himself does not want to hire a colored man or woman who does not know how to read and write. We run Bethel Labor exchange and nine times out of ten white people will ask you to send them a good, upright girl who can read and write, or a waiter or a butler who can do the same.

I want to say for the benefit of my race in Georgia there are a few negroes over the state who kick up a lot of fuss and get in rows with white people and cause a great disturbance in the community in which they live, but they are not the class of negroes who have gone to these colleges and graduated from these schools. I firmly state here that there has not been an educated negro from any of these colleges in this state who has raised any disturbance in the community in which he lives. In other words, he is in that community to lift up and make the whole community better.

You have eleven colleges in this state to teach white boys how to farm. The money is furnished by the state and yet we all pay taxes alike, in proportion to the amount of property we own, and these men in the legislature and congress are our representatives as much as the white man's, and they should look after the negro boy's interest the same as they look after the white boy's interest. You have not a single negro representative in the legislature of Georgia; not a single one in congress from this state. We are not asking to go to the legislature of Georgia or to congress from this state, but we are simply asking the white man, who is in power, to act in such a manner so that when he leaves this world and goes to his God he may say I have done as fair by my colored citizens as I have by my white.

Those Who Help.

The larger portion of negroes would be in the country farming today could they have the protection and same treatment that is given the white man. Take the great white men like Captain English, Mr. Ryan, Mr. Currier, president of the Atlanta National bank; Mr. Floyd, Mr. Donovan, Mr. Maddox, vice president of the American National bank; Mr. Lowry, Mr. McCord and Mr. Hawkins, who are friends of the black man, and one can go to them at any time and receive favors from them if you are an upright man and deal honestly with them.

I hope that the house of representatives will see wisdom in defeating this bill and not let it become a law. I congratulate you and your noble paper, The Constitution, for taking a bold stand for fair play for the unfortunate black man who has to depend solely upon the white man for his rights.

JACKSON M'HENRY,
Atlanta, Ga. (Ex-Slave.)

Marietta Women Protest Against Passage of Law

Constitution 7-21-15

Editor Constitution: Your editorial of July 16, on "An Unjust Measure," has been highly approved of by the thinking people of Georgia. They most heartily indorse your opinion and believe that if a law should be enacted prohibiting the white people of Georgia from instructing the colored race it would result in untold evil.

There is not the least danger of social equality in the south; that has been proven without a doubt.

One thing, as a child, I remember hearing my mother remark, and it made a lasting impression upon my mind.

She had received a splendid education, was highly gifted and had lived through the war between the states and through those terrible days of the reconstruction period.

No one understood the conditions better. She said: "The southern white people are the only ones to instruct the negro race. From them they would learn how to conduct themselves and who were their true friends."

It was not theory with her only. Like the majority of the southern slave-owners, it was her practice before the war to spend the Sunday afternoons in teaching the negroes, and if any proved especially bright they were given other opportunities. The boys were always taught a trade and the girls instructed in domestic science, then known as cooking, sewing, housework, etc.

We have the divine command illustrated most forcibly by the experience of Philip and the eunuch, in Acts viii, 26-40, who, though not a negro, was an African, and of the darkest color. Surely, if the Lord considered the instruction of this black man so important, does He not desire us to carry on the good work among the people of another colored race?

We trust that a law so unjust to all that is truest and best will never pass.

MRS. F. K. PRATT.

Marietta, Ga., July 18, 1915.

"Noble and Able Editorial."

Editor Constitution: I want to thank you for the editorial entitled "An Unjust Measure." It is a noble and able defense of justice and righteousness, and I read it with such pleasure and admiration for your fearless and unflinching condemnation of such a bill.

It is refreshing in these days, when there seems to be little time left from our own affairs to be our "brother's keeper."

I know of one institution that would be forced by this bill to close its doors, yet it is doing a great work in training young negro men for the ministry.

It is a theological seminary in Tuscaloosa, Ala., under the control of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church, and some of our strongest and most consecrated ministers of our Presbyterian Church, South, have been and are now teaching in this college, and the spiritual life of this institution is felt today in our own home land and in Africa.

Can we afford to close these doors? And this is one of many instances where the moral and spiritual impetus of this race would be checked, and who can tell the extent of such a calamity?

All honor to your paper and what it stands for.

MRS. C. E. HEDGES.

Marietta, Ga.

A Negro Protest.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: We are loath to complain when a member of our race is discriminated against, and we never protest unless the case in question strikes at the very vitals of our racial existence. We make no attempt to arouse public sympathy for a cause that is without merit, but we do most solemnly and vehemently protest with all our strength against this despicable, insidious, pernicious, vitigious and resentful portentousness of racial discrimination by the Allied Hospitals of this city.

A young negro, graduate of Cornell College of Medicine with high honors, is denied admission as an interne by Bellevue and Allied Hospitals because of his color, and, without hospital experience, denied the skill he requires, for no other reason than he is a negro! This is an unjust, un-American practice, in vogue in Rome under Nero, and should not be tolerated and will not be in this enlightened age.

We hold that character and merit are the sole test of American institutions, and having met that test, no race can be discriminated against with impunity. The crimes committed by members of the negro race are heralded in glaring headlines, but when he, upon his merit, is denied the full rights of American citizenship no one gives this news to the public. In this land of the free and home of the brave are practices that would make Pompey bow his head in shame.

If America would hold her place of great influence her institutions must be more democratic and let merit and character be the sole tests for those desiring to enter them. We have given our lives for the upbuilding of American institutions, and we demand our just right to the benefit to be derived from those institutions. Our protest is just, and we demand that this despicable, perfidious business cease.

BEAUX ARTS CLUB.

Arthur G. Shaw, Pauline E. Turner, P. R. Johnson, Committee.

New York, Aug. 5, 1915.

SECRETARY OF NAVY SAYS NO COLOR LINE IS DRAWN

The New York Age Declares that Negroes Are Treated the Same as All Other Persons in Navy

WHITE TEXANS START TALE

Returning from Naval Service, They Declare Negroes Serving in the Navy Have but Little, if any, Chance for Promotion—Secretary Daniels Denies It.

Treatment accorded the Negro enlisting in the United States Navy is brought into consideration by a letter received in THE AGE office from a Texas subscriber, who states that white men discharged from the Navy are responsible for the assertion that a Negro has little, if any, chance for promotion in the service. It has been declared that Negroes are not allowed to serve in the Navy other than in the mess or steward's department.

The letter from Texas contained a query as to the truthfulness of the assertion concerning Negroes enlisting in the Navy. That an authoritative answer might be given, the editor of THE AGE addressed an inquiry to the Secretary of the Navy. The entire correspondence is given below, and it will be noticed that while the Secretary of the Navy is very definite in his statement concerning treatment accorded enlisted Negroes, and saying that no distinction is made on account of color, that he also uses the phrase, *"when Negroes are enlisted in the Navy,"* in making the assertion. The correspondence follows:

Gonzales, Tex., Feb. 10, 1915.

To the Editor of The Age:

Please inform me through The Age if it is a fact that if a Negro enlists in the United States Navy he is never promoted. I am told by whites who have served in the Navy that a Negro has but little, if any chance, for promotion in the Navy.

OFFICE THE NEW YORK AGE

New York, February 15, 1915.

The Secretary of The Navy:

Sir:—We are in receipt of a letter from one of the subscribers to The Age asking for information concerning alleged discrimination in the United States Navy because of color. The question is asked as to whether or not Negroes enlisting in the Navy are promoted, and the statement is made that white men who have served in the Navy say that the Negro has little if any chance for promotion. Kindly inform us if this statement is correct, and if so, how long has this been the case.

Yours respectfully,

FRED R. MOORE,

Editor The New York Age.

NAVY DEPARTMENT
Washington

N-67/M
1159-724

February 18, 1915.

Editor The New York Age,
247 West 46th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Replying to your inquiries of the 15th instant, you are advised that when Negroes are enlisted in the Navy, they are treated in all respects the same as other persons in the Navy, and that no distinction is made on account of color.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

NEGRO TEACHERS IN THE SOUTH

Movement to Take White Instructors From the Colored Schools

By a Staff Correspondent

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 7.—There has sprung up recently in the rural sections of several Southern States an expression of racial feeling which, if allowed to take its course, would, it is believed, do more to prevent the advancement of the negro and the solution of the problem of the whites and the blacks living in harmony and proper social and economic relation than any influence which has put in its appearance in the last decade.

This is an attempt to prevent white instructors from teaching in negro schools. The lack of attendance of negroes upon public schools in rural sections to such an extent that their instruction is not regarded as a pressing problem is regarded as the reason for the position taken. In the cities, where thousands of negro children are taught in public schools, the greater efficiency of white teachers is recognized, and in the cities the idea of excluding white instructors has been strongly fought.

The movement seems to be sporadic and not at all organized.

It took the form about a month or more ago of the introduction in the Georgia General Assembly of a bill designed to prevent white teachers from teaching negroes in public schools. The bill came from a Representative of a rural section. Instantly there was vigorous protest from both the white and negro educational leaders of the State. The negro leaders were unanimous in their belief that the use of the white teacher in the negro school is almost indispensable to the rapid educational advancement of the negro. This bill passed the Georgia Senate, but died in the House Committee on Education. It is not at all unlikely that the action of the committee in declining to report this bill eliminated a sharp delineation of sentiment upon this question.

Following the death of this bill in the Georgia General Assembly, a similar measure cropped up a few weeks later in the General Assembly of Alabama. The bill has been vigorously fought there by educational leaders, but has been passed by the Senate. It has yet to pass the House and to receive the signature of the Governor.

The white teacher in the negro school, particularly in industrial schools, is of tremendous help. This is true largely because the white man realizes that the acquiring of the elements of an education does not mean that a man no longer has to work with his hands. The idea that an education immediately eliminates the necessity of manual labor is believed, by no less an authority than Booker T. Washington, to be the greatest handicap which the negro experiences in acquiring and using an education to advantage.

J. D. G.

JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

The Chicago Defender

Representative Jackson's Measure Presented Last Week Unanimously Reported Out With Recommendations That It Be Passed.

(Special to The Chicago Defender.)

Springfield, Ill., March 19.—House Bill No. 131, introduced last week by Representative Jackson from the 3rd Illinois District was unanimously reported out of the Judiciary Committee this week. It was the first bill considered by the committee, and likewise enjoys the distinction of being the first bill reported out. The bill is entitled "An Act to prohibit Acts tending to incite ill feeling or prejudice, or to ridicule or disparage others on account of race."

Representative Jackson appeared before the committee when the bill was under consideration, and in a forceful thirty-minute address in support of it so impressed the committee that without hesitancy they immediately voted to recommend that it pass the House. Representative Dahlberg of the South Chicago District, ably assisted Major Jackson in procuring favorable action before the Judiciary Committee.

BAR NEGROES FROM OPERA

Protest against the refusal of the management to sell tickets to colored folk for the Russian Ballet and Opera on the Garden Pier on Christmas night will be made at a meeting of the Negro-American Alliance, on Thursday night, at Fitzgerald's Hall, on Kentucky avenue.

This announcement was made yesterday by James A. Lightfoot, colored lawyer. He stated that a great deal of agitation had been aroused among the colored inhabitants by the refusal of the ticket office on the Garden Pier to sell them tickets. Request to purchase tickets for the opera were met with the reply "We have no tickets for colored people," according to Mr. Lightfoot.

He stated that a general invitation has been issued to all the colored people in the city to be present at Thursday evening's meeting. The matter has already been laid before the Mayor, it is understood.

Discrimination — 1915

SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS VIOLATION OF THE ILLINOIS STATUTES

The Chicago Defender

Still "Jim Crow" Pupils at Wendell Phillips High School—Citizens' Committee Makes Report of Conditions at Wendell Phillips School—See Teacher Start Discrimination Who Says It Has Ceased.

COMMITTEE ACTIVE ONE.

Pupils Discriminated Against Must File Charges Against Teacher Before Board of Education—Definite Information Must Be Brought Before Committee.

Editor Defender:—Your readers will be very interested to know the outcome of the conference between the teachers of the Wendell Phillips High School and the citizens' committee appointed at a meeting of the Negro Fellowship League, January 17. It will be remembered that on that day both Miss Fannie Smith, dean of girls of the Wendell Phillips school, and Mr. Perrine, assistant principal, addressed the league in explanation and defense of the segregation of white and colored children in the social room. An account which appeared in the daily papers a week before stated that a protest had been made about this social arrangement by Miss Marion Talbot, dean of girls at the University of Chicago; that Miss Smith justified her action and that Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superindent of schools, endorsed it.

Committee Visits School.

In keeping with its policy the League visited Miss Smith to make an address and explanation. As many will remember, our reading room was crowded and the feeling was very strong; the outcome of the meeting being the appointment of a committee to visit the school, it being the recommendation of Miss Smith herself. The following committee was appointed: Mrs. I. B. W. Barnett, Mrs. Stella Majors, Rev. A. L. Stewart, Frank Hamilton and George W. Ellis. This committee called at the school Friday of the following week, January 22, only to find that examinations for the new year, and commencement exercises were on foot. It was regretted that we could not see the social room in operation, and we were asked to defer our report until we could come again after commencement exercises were over and new pupils had been received from other schools. For this reason our second visit was made February 19.

After a lengthy conversation with Miss Smith, who still insisted that she thought the best results with the children of the two races could only be achieved by having them in separate social groups—the committee told her plainly that the colored people would never consider such a necessity nor acquiesce in this decision; that we came at her request to her, rather than to the school board but that if we did not succeed in convincing her of the unjust and undemocratic attitude, we would be forced to take it to the school board.

Still Jim Crow Pupils.

Because of this firm stand, she at last yielded the point and assured us that she would not again have the social groups assemble along the color line, that whatever she undertook in the future would be composed like the class room groups of the different nationalities represented in the school. Whereupon the committee retired, feeling that it had achieved a bloodless victory, and desiring to let the public know about it, we are sending it on to you.

The committee has since the heard that both the French and German teachers have attempted to humiliate and to lecture the colored pupils in the presence of those other races. We were unable to go into that, because the persons bringing the complaint gave no names of teachers and no specific time when these occurrences were said to have taken place. When they do so, the committee feels safe in asserting that the only way to meet such a situation is to file charges against a teacher guilty of this race prejudice before the Board of Education, and insist on his or her removal from the schools.

Work for Alderman.

It is only by such drastic action that any of the teachers who feel called on to insult Negro pupils can be taught that our race will not stand for it any more than other races would do. The committee would be very glad to have definite information of that character lodged with it. It will doubtless occur to most of your readers that the pledge of our colored candidates to use their influence to put a colored person on the school board is not without warrant and I am sure that we will all be very glad to help elect Mr. De Priest to the City Council for that reason, if for no other. Very truly yours, Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, chairman; Mrs. Stella Majors, Rev. A. L. Stewart, Frank Hamilton, Geoorge W. Ellis.

Teachers Violate Laws.

The Chicago Defender adds that complaint of discrimination should be made direct to Superintendent Ella Flagg Young, whose duty it is to stop the practice at once. It would also say to the parents that any attempt to segregate pupils in the public schools of Chicago is violation of the statutes of the State of Illinois, and a quick stop can be put to this southern method by action at law.

IS THE PENDULUM SWINGING THE OTHER WAY?

The Atlanta Independent 5/15/15

Those who have kept abreast with recent events for the last year or two, must be impressed with the fact that the trend of events has swung somewhat in the direction of the Negro people. From several States come the glad tidings of fair minded and patriotic white men championing the cause of justice and fairness toward colored citizens in their respective States.

The Pennsylvania legislature, a few days ago, passed by an overwhelming majority, a civil rights bill, assuring to all of the people the equal protection of the law and the enjoyment of all civil and political liberties. From Ohio comes the cheering news of Governor Willis taking personal charge of opposition to all bills unfriendly to the Negro and securing such amendments as will assure fairness to all without regard to race or creed. Also comes the cheering news of Tom Dixon's photoplay, calculated to create friction and hate between the races, being suppressed in New York largely through the agitation of the Negro press and other leading white papers. A few days ago, the famous Ninth Calvary (Negroes) of the United States won new laurels on the border in Texas and was praised by the president of the United States for their good behavior and soldierly deportment. In Arkansas, quite recently, the Hon. Scipio A. Jones, a prominent Arkansas Negro lawyer, was honored by being appointed as a judge in a State court upon the recommendation of eminent white lawyers of that bar; and be it said to his credit, he presided with great dignity and judicial grace. Even the Supreme Court in rendering the decision in the Frank case, two of the justices, Hughes and Holmes, dissenting, declared that lynch law by a jury is as abominable as lynch law by a mob.

In the Pennsylvania legislature in which the Civil Rights Bill referred to was under discussion, the Hon. C. A. Stein, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, gave utterance to a great sentiment that would have done credit in eloquesence and diction to Charles Sumner, Webster, Lincoln or Douglas.

He spoke in part as follows: "And why not grant our colored brother the same right to the pursuit of happiness as we enjoy? Has he not brought his full sacrifice upon every occasion of national peril? Whose blood helped to render the testament of liberty valid? Ask Port Hudson and Milligans Bend, and Fort Wagner and Fort Pillow and Pittsburg Landing, how the Negro soldier behaved under the fire of the enemy on those memorable battlefields rendered sacred by their patrioctic blood."

"Who saved the rough riders at San Juan? Whose blood marked the pathway to safety in the Philippines?"

"At the close of the Civil war they were without homes, lands or money. Today in almost every city of the land, 20,000,000 acres of farm land, covering an area equal to Belgium and Holland. They have under cultivation 40,000,000 acres of farm lands, own 10,000 business houses, 300 drug stores and 60 banks."

"At the close of the Civil war they were without schools, without men of letters, and without men in any of the professional or higher walks of life, Tday in almost every city of the land, you may find schools and churches, their hospitals and charitable institutions, their newspapers and magazines, their social and fraternal organizations. They have adorned all the professions and are represented on the bench and in the highest political offices."

"A race that can produce in fifty years, beginning with nothing, such a record, may well be entitled to simple justice. They only ask for an equal opportunity in the race of life; they ask for no special legislation, but simply for a just application of the law."

And he added, "The history of the world has no such chapter as the Negro's fifty years of freedom." Noble and brave words these. It should make every self-respecting man and woman feel proud; and it should do more than this: He should see to it that this noble sentiment expressed by this great American and statesman, be not in vain. They should live up to them and resolve, as far as he or she is concerned, that it is doubly true, and that it will be illustrated in their lives and examples.

The Independent commends these words to our people. They show that the pendulum is swinging the other way. It shows that there is an American spirit of fair play, and that there are just and righteous men in public life who want justice and equity to be meted out to all men without regard to race, creed or color. May all men learn to practice these great principles of Civil liberty founded upon the great basic truth of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. May they be willing to give all men justice and complete equality before the law.

ABOLISH "BLACK LAWS" IN OREGON

The Searchlight 2/13/15

On Lincoln's birthday, February 12, the state legislature of Oregon passed a bill will do away with the publication of the obnoxious black laws which have so long disgraced the constitution of Oregon.

The main part of the bill is as follows:

Whereas, Section 35 of Article 1 of the constitution of the state of Oregon excludes from this state any Negro or Mulatto, and section 6 of Article 2 of the constitution of the state of Oregon denies the right of suffrage to all Negroes, Mulattoes or Chinamen regardless of place of their birth or their citizenship, although both such sections are void and of no effect for the rea-

son that they conflict with the fundamental law of the United States. This bill was introduced by Senator George McBride of Multnomah county, which was the only bill the Senator introduced in the legislature. It provides for the placing on the ballot at the next election, a proposed constitutional amendment, which if passed by theh voters, will repeal the present provision in the above Section and Article.

A peculiar condition of affairs exists in Pennsylvania. It seems that the voters are fortunate in the selection of the legislative branch of the government and unfortunate in the Executive department of the same government viewing it as we do from the colored voters standpoint.

After the expenditure of much time, money, and energy an improved civil rights bill was passed by both branches of the Republican legislature only to be vetoed by Gov. Brumbaugh who was elected to that office on the Republican ticket.

We have read the objections to the measure and we have noted his statements. From this distance, they do not seem to be well taken. The Governor endorses the purport of the bill and then proceeds to kill the measure. The Pittsburg, Pa. Courier one of the most fearless journals in the country is bitter in its denunciation of Gov. BRUMBAUGH and charges openly that his action was the work of the Republican leaders of Pennsylvania. We regret that it did not cite facts to sustain its contention. We are disposed to load the burden upon the individual whom we can see and to hold the Chief Executive of Pennsylvania responsible for his own acts. Gauged by his own utterances, GOVERNOR BRUMBAUGH will veto the bill even if corrected, should it come again to him for executive approval. It seems to us that the colored voters should give this Republican hat for which he is seeking, a long rest in private life. Men of his stamp and calibre will hardly suit to expound good Republican doctrines either as Governor, United States Senator or President of the United States.

JIM CROW JAIL MUST NOT EXIST IN CHICAGO

People of This Fair City Must See That This Stigma Is Removed —Tax Payers Pay for All Alike —Criminals Should be Shown No Distinction.

STOP THE SEGREGATION

Now Is the Time to Right These Wrongs—Parks Are Free to All; Why Not Jails—No Law for This Insult—Protest Hard and Strong.

Investigation shows that discrimination exists in our county jails. Jails and hades should be the last place where men should be discriminated against on account of color; yet this is true of the jails of our fair city. If one takes the time to make observation he will see white men sent to one section of the jail and race men for the other. Never was a jail built for aristocrats, but this seems to be true of Chicago. Think of it, in a city that boasts of its freedom and equality and then for them to allow a jailer to use such high minded methods of drawing the "color line."

Pay Taxes for All Alike.

The citizens of Chicago pay taxes for all criminals to be treated alike. Crime has no color. There should be no good punishment or bad punishment at our jails. The law requires that each man should be fed and kept without favor, but this is not true under Jailer William J. Davis. Is it possible that Sheriff Traeger has appointed a man who will allow such to be carried on under his sanction? Parks of the city are free to all—there is no discrimination and there should be none in our jails. There is no law for this insult. Now is the time to eradicate this evil. Protest hard and strong and its effects will be forthcoming.

Chicago must and will set a pace to put its heel upon discrimination not only at theaters and all public places, but at the jails. Let our bar association take the lead in this protest, the citizens will follow.

JOHN B. GASKIN LOSES SUIT AGAINST WHITE CEMETERY

United States Supreme Court Declares That It Has No Jurisdiction in Long Drawn Out Suit Against Forest Home Cemetery—Death Knell of "Grave Yard Bill."

(Special to Chicago Defender.)

Washington, D. C., March 12.—The United States Supreme Court in a decision handed down this week closed the last chapter on the case instituted in Chicago over two years ago involving the right of John B. Gaskin to bury his wife in the Forest Home Cemetery, where he owned a lot and where his two children had already been buried. This was the first case that arose under what was known as the "grave yard bill," introduced and passed in the 47th General Assembly by Representative Green of the 1st district. It prohibited any discrimination in the "prices of graves" by cemeteries on account of race or color. When the wife of Mr. Gaskin died he sought to bury her in the Forest Home Cemetery.

Mr. Gaskin Starts Suit.

The association owning the cemetery had passed rules limiting the burial to certain classes, which excluded the Afro-American. Mr. Gaskin immediately sought the courts by way of a suit to compel the cemetery to permit the burial. The new law was cited in support of his claim. After a lengthy hearing the lower court decided the law unconstitutional on the ground that there was no way by which it could be determined that the cemetery had "discriminated in the prices of graves" until it was first proven that sale and interment had been made. This, of course, could not be done.

Carried to Higher Courts.

The case was successively appealed to the Appellate Court of The Illinois District and State Supreme Court, with the same result.

Chief Justice White of the United States Supreme Court, announcing the decision of that court, based the dismissal of the suit on the ground that the court was without jurisdiction. The present Afro-American members of the General Assembly might well take notice of this decision and draft a bill that will st---

the test of the courts.

OUR CIVIL RIGHTS.

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the Chautauqua of the First Episcopal district, comprising the Philadelphia, New Jersey, New York and New England Conferences, the undersigned were appointed a committee to aid in maintaining the civil rights of our people within the bounds of our district. Such a committee it was agreed is sorely needed. For on every hand our rights are threatened. Our educational privileges are being curtailed, and our advancement being threatened. Often our people are too poor to contend for their rights in the courts. But they support us as ministers; they build our churches; and they look to us for support. Hence this committee.

The case which came particularly under our notice was that of Rev. Henry Young, of Carlisle, Pa., whose son was denied admission to the public high school of that city, making it necessary for Brother Young to have to go to the courts to get the rights due his son, to be decently educated in a high school supported by the taxes of all the people. Brother Young has a small charge, hardly paying $600 per year, and nine children, and he ought not be made to fight this case by himself. We, therefore, call upon the general public to aid.

There are other cases in New Jersey and New York to which our attention has been called.

We, therefore, ask that each one who wants to help this cause of humanity, send to the committee no later than October 25, at least one dollar.

Send to Bishop Evans Tyree, Chairman Civil Rights Committee 631 Pine street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Yours for God and Humanity,

EVANS TYREE,
Chairman
R. R. WRIGHT, JR.,
Vice Chairman.
SOLOMON PORTER HOOD,
Secretary.
F. T. M. WEBSTER,
Treasurer.
C. P. COLE.
M. F. SYDES.
J. I. LOWE.

Under the head of "Race Prejudice", The Tulsa Star, Tulsa, Okla., publishes the following:

"The folly of race prejudice was exemplified in this city one day last week, when a colored woman, proprietor of the largest colored hotels in Tulsa went to the First National Bank of this city and made a deposit of money.

She took $250 to this bank to deposit for safe keeping, expecting to have several thousand dollars transferred to this institution from her home bank in a few days. But when she offered the money she was told that colored people's money was not wanted, and she turned away in great disgust and indignation."

Such actions as the above should cause the colored men of Tulsa to organize a bank of their own. Apparently the field there is ripe for such an organization. In the mean time we invite the attention of our people in that Oklahoma town to three banking institutions of this city where their deposits will be safe and give them liberal interest. Similar prejudice used by the white banks of Savannah would mean greater progress for the colored people in this county. This progress could even now be attained if the thousands of dollars owned by our people could only be diverted to the colored banks.

NEGRO CIVIC LEAGUE

Organized to Fight Alleged Discrimination in the Schools.

Charges that the Board of Education is discriminating against colored children in the schools in violation of the School Code, were made last night at a meeting of colored professisonal men in Valyric Auditorium, No. 1520 Lombard street. As an outcome of the meeting a civic league was formed for the purpose of improving the educational, political and housing conditions of the negro population of Philadelphia.

The organization, headed by Dr. Preston M. Edwards, will wage a campaign against discrimination in the schools. Dr. Edwards said the plan of vocational training which Associate Superintendents John C. Frazee and Louis Nusbaum had outlined for the colored children, was a decided injustice and violation of the School Code, which reads: "There shall be no discrimination in the public school because of race, color or former condition of the pupils."

Dr. Edwards declared that while he believed Superintendent Jacobs and his associates were not guilty of intentional discrimination, their plan of having special vocational schools, which would virtually prevent the colored boy or girl from securing the necessary education for admission to the high schools of the city, was far from justice. The colored people fear that there is a movement on foot to bar their children from the high schools or establish a "Jim Crow" high school for them, as is now the case in elementary schools.

Among those who will take an active part in the civic league are Rev. W. Spenser Carpenter, Rev. E. W. Moore, Mrs. S. W. Layton, secretary of the Home for Protection of Colored Women; R. R. Wright, Jr., and A. D. Caldwell.

Discrimination—1915

Parsons Negroes Waxing Fat on "Jim Crow."

The Best People Accept "Crow" at the Side Entrance *of* a Theatre--It's Time to Call a Halt.

While in Parsons we were shocked to hear that some of Parsons' best and most influential ladies and gentlemen are eating much Jim Crow from Mars' John's hand and crying for more by going in a dark side entrance up in Hog Heaven to a theater where the prejudiced white man has set aside for them because they will accept any kind of treatment from that class of Negro-haters and pay them for it and at the same time would want to kill one of their own race if he attempted such an outrage. The idea of leading colored citizens allowing themselves and their friends to be a tool for such people is more than we can understand. Keep away from their play houses and moving picture shows if they don't treat you like human beings. Quit accepting dog treatment—be people, stand upon your honor and character. You could not hire white people to lower their dignity and pay for it and be gazed upon as inferiors or monkeys. Now let us sound a "note of warning" to all those who claim to be people to desist from going to such places unless you receive the same treatment for the same money as other races. There is no excuse—the law will compel them to treat you the same or close them up, either make them do one or the other. Quit going, if not we shall publish your names to the world. We have a large list of names of those who are patronizing such places and if they continue we shall publish them for the good of the race, thereby showing that class who are the first to holler on Jim Crow and the first to eat it.

NICK CHILES,
Editor.

OHIOANS FIGHTING TWO VICIOUS BILLS IN THE ASSEMBLY

Measures Which Would Eliminate Nearly Every Colored Chiropodist and Masseur from Ohio Opposed Strenuously

RALPH TYLER LEADS ATTACKS

Delegations of Prominent Buckeye Men, Led by Cleveland Editor, and Contributing Editor of New Yorks News, Form a Vigilance Committee

Columbus, O., April 14.—The colored people of Ohio are just now actively and earnestly engaged in fighting two bills pending in the State Legislature which they consider discriminatory. The first is what is known as the Platt-Ellis Bill, which passed the House last week, and which seeks to regulate and license, among a number of so-called "branches of limited medicine and surgery," chiropodists and masseuers. The bill in its present form, should it pass the Senate and become a law with the Governor's approval, will put out of business every colored chiropodist and every colored barber who gives facial massage. It provides that same must pass an examination in anatomy, chemistry, physiology, hygiene and bacteriology. The discriminatory feature of the bill is that if there exists a society or association for such "branch of limited medicine and surgery," that organization will recommend the examiners. There exists in this State a State Pedic Society, but same will not admit colored practitioners, and it is hardly probable that colored applicants for the examination would stand much chance before such prejudiced examiners. The colored people are urging that the bill be amended in the Senate to conform with the New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey laws regulating chiropodists, which exempted those who had been in the practice of the profession for three years from the examination. The white chiropodists and masseuers favor the bill, doubtless believing, as now constructed, it will give them a monopoly by driving out of business colored practitioners. The Governor has been appealed to, and it is not believed that he will favor the bill. The other bill is one to amend the Ohio election laws, and one of its provisions is to require electors, when registering to vote, as a further means of identification, to give their color. The colored people of the State seek to have the word "color" stricken out. A determined fight is being waged by colored people against the objectionable feature in both bills, and they are anticipating the Governor, whose record has been one of fairness and helpful friendship, will exert his influence as requested. The men who are leading the fight are Geo. A. Myers and Harry C. Smith, of Cleveland; Ralph W. Tyler and Robert B. Barcus, of Columbus, and W. P. Dabney, of Cincinnati.

JEWS IN FRISCO STAND BY NEGRO

Certain Couple at Entertainment Despite Protest of Proprietor of Hall

OWNER A SOUTHERNMAN

Offered Cary Ford a Dollar and Ordered Him to Take His Wife and Leave the Hall—Ford Refused to Obey.

JEWISH MANAGER DEFIANT

Told Owner Ford Was a Guest of the Society Renting the Hall and Would Remain as Long as Did Members of Their Organization—Asked Southerner if He Was a Georgia Lyncher.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Oct. 6—Clay Ford, the tailor, 1318 Valencia street, and his wife, were invited to an entertainment given by a Jewish society on September 26 in the hall at Van Ness avenue and Sutter street, but the proprietor of the hall, a Southern white man, attempted to force them to leave the building, giving as reason.

"I am a southerner and have lived among your people. They have several times tried to rent my hall and I refused because I did not intend for any of the mto stand on this floor."

Mr. and Mrs. Ford had been cordially received by their hosts, and the more than two hundred Jews present had shown every sign of friendliness. After they had participated in several dances. the Southerner, who is the proprietor, approached them and said to Mr. Ford, "Here is a dollar; you and your wife leave the hall." Mr. Ford refused to accept the dollar and immediately went to the manager of the entertainment. The manager said to the owner: "That man has a card of invitation and *he is as good as you are.*"

More than half of the guests present were attracted by the disturbance and when they had learned the cause of it, much indignation was expressed. One of the most indignant asked the owner, "Are you a Georgia lyncher?" He was told most pointedly that the hall had been rented by their organization, that Mr. and Mrs. Ford were their guests, and as such would stay as long as they did.

The proprietor chagrined and disgruntled, left the hall, and the Jewish hosts paid extra attention to Mr. and Mrs. Ford, trying to remove even the remotiest remembrance of the unkindly action of the prejudiced Southerner.

NEGROES ARE JIM-CROWED AT FREE SYMPHONY

Few Who Ignore Warning of National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Become Disgusted and Leave Before Concert Begins.

According to reports about 1,000 persons listened to the Symphony Orchestra's second free concert Tuesday night. A daily paper in its report of the affair stated: "It was a cosmopolitan crowd . . . an entire section of the first balcony was reserved for Negroes—and every seat was occupied." This was a very diplomatic way of harmonizing the affair and does not bring out the fact that this Jim-Crow section was of the portable kind and was not only subjected to removal, but was gradually contracted to accommodate the fastly growing white audience. A year ago Negroes were "jimcrowed" at the first free concert given by the orchestra, and this year members of the "Society for the Advaucement of Colored People," anticipating a renewal of the order, requested President James E. Smith of the Symphony Society to rescind it and allow Negroes equal privileges. He absolutely refused, and stated that ample space would be separately reserved for their accommodation. The committee, therefore, had cards printed warning the Negroes that they would be "Jimcrowed" if they attended and appointed two reputable citizens to distribute them at the entrance Tuesday night.

It was a significant fact that the class of Negroes who can always be depended upon to be loyal to the advancement cause, immediately turned back. A large number ignored the warning and went in. These included educators and business men, who were willing to accept the humiliation rather than miss the concert.

The conditions imposed were too much for honorable endurance, however, and before the program began most of those who entered had left the place in disgust.

COLOR LINE IN SCHOOLS IS OPPOSED BY NEGROES

New Vocational Training Classes Aim at Further Separation of Races.

SOME SCHOOLS ALL BLACK

These Are Only Institutions in

Which Colored Teachers Work.

At the Thomas Durham Public School, Sixteenth and Lombard streets, the largest segregated school in this city for the education of the negro, it has been definitely settled that the introduction of vocational training for at least 400 of the 1200 pupils that attend that school will begin next January. If the experiment succeeds a similar course will in all probability follow in each of the 14 separate schools for negroes throughout the city.

While the gradual return of the distinctive negro or segregated schools in this city seems inevitable, there seems to be a growing sentiment, nevertheless, on the part of a large majority of colored citizens in opposition to the continual growth. They view it with alarm, and many regard the proposed innovation of vocational training for the negro as a direct blow at the aspirations of the negro for higher education and a more general acceptance by them in the North of Dr. Booker T. Washington's idea that industrial education is best for the negro for at least the next century.

Negroes Object to Segregation.

Whether or not the system begun in this city in 1881, when the law enforcing the creation of mixed schools was passed, has been a success or failure after an experiment of a quarter of a century seems not to be the question, but rather it seems to be the thought of the school authorities to fit the colored boy and girl for work, as they realize how exceedingly difficult it is for the negro after graduation to obtain, in the open competition of trade, such occupational relation to society as will give them a chance to earn a livelihood.

Although the educational interest of the colored people in this city has been looked after as far back as 1770, when the first free school for colored children was established at Rasberry and Locust streets by the Society of Friends, it was not until 1822 that the first public school, now the James Forten Elementary Manual Training School, Sixth and Lombard streets, was established, since which time they have never attained as high scholarship as at present under the mixed school system.

97 Negroes Teachers Here.

At the beginning of the last century there were in Philadelphia 40 separate schools for the instruction of negroes, divided as follows: Twelve public schools under the control of the Board of Public Education, 10 charity schools, 13 private and five night schools, employing in all 56 colored teachers. At the present time there are 14 public schools under the direction of the Board of Public Education, employing 97 teachers, with three supervising principals.

From the first examination held for colored candidates for teachers in the public schools, in 1864, to the present, negroes have been receiving certificates making them eligible to teach in the public schools in this city. The late Jacob C. White, formerly principal of the Robert Vaux Grammar School, was the first colored teacher, and after a service of 40 years retired in 1896.

Allain LeRoy Locke, a product of the mixed public school system of Philadelphia, was the first pupil from this State to win the Cecil Rhodes scholarship study at Oxford University, England. Other scholarships have been won for Cornell University by Miss Jessica Fausett and Miss Edith Palmer, of this city.

TO INTRODUCE BILL IN FAVOR COLORED RACE

(Special to News by United Press)

Harrisburg, March 16.—It is not believed that this session of the legislature will pass a Jim Crow law which operates backwards. A bill to that effect is now before the house judiciary general committee which was offered by A. C. Stein, of Pittsburgh. The district which he represents contains many Ethiopians or perhaps of negro extraction. The measure provides that all persons within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania shall be entitled to the full and equal accommodations, advantages and privileges of any place of public accommodation, entertainment or amusement, subject only to the condition and limitation established by law, and applicable alike to all persons. It also forbids the display, mailing or posting of any notice to the effect that any such accommodations shall be refused to any person, on account of race, color or creed, or that any such person is unwelcome.

Any person who violates the provisions or incites to their violation may be fined from $100 to $500 or from 30 days to three months in jail. Any person aggreviated may recover from $100 to $500 for each offense.

COLORED MINISTER WINS AGAINST RESTAURATEUR

RIVERHEAD, Dec. 15.—The Rev. William H. Williams and D. G. Ray Squires, both colored, were yesterday awarded $100 each in separate suits they brought against Cornelius Bethlehem, an ex-restaurant keeper of Huntington, because he drew the color line.

AN UNJUST MEASURE.

The senate bill proposing to prohibit white teachers from teaching negroes is amazing in this day of twentieth century civilization, when more than at any time in the south's history she is more surely working out what has been called her race problem.

Georgia has laws which well protect her against the amalgamation of the races; against the attendance of white and negro children upon the same school, and any legislation against negroes teaching in schools for white people is unnecessary, for that will never be attempted nor countenanced in Georgia.

But the law which proposes to make it a crime for a white teacher to help make a better citizen of the negro would put Georgia in the absurd attitude of sending her preachers and her teachers, her sons and her daughters to foreign lands to do missionary work among barbarous and semi barbarous people, when the descendants of a race of these very people constitute a large part of Georgia's population—that part which brands her with a disgraceful quota of illiteracy.

Beyond the educational and racial disadvantages of the proposed law to the negro, the very principle of it is directly opposed to the law of the Great Teacher, who admonished, "Go and preach the gospel to all men!" Only misguided emissaries of our civilization in the south today would turn the negro adrift to develop his worst features without the guidance of those to whom they have learned to look for help for their first lessons in racial growth.

We have taught them this faith in the white man as their best friend, and their own leaders—the leaders of the negro race—are teaching them this same doctrine.

In the old south it was the noblest type of the womanhood who taught the negro in his most dependent period, in the plantation Sunday school. The very women who gave to the confederacy the heroes of that cause taught the black man and his children the gospel of Christ, and their first lessons in family unity and the care of the home.

For fifty years these lessons have borne fruit in the best element of southern negroes; borne fruit in the care the negro nurse has given the white child; in the service he has rendered in the home and the field, and it is these same lessons which have been handed down as the basic knowledge upon which the negro of today has builded his first racial standards.

If this medium is suddenly cut off from the negro by law, from what source can we expect his allegiance or fidelity to be continued? What help can we be to him as the domestic servant, the intelligent field laborer, the skillful artisan or the law-abiding citizen if the white man is no longer allowed to impart his message to the negro through the medium of the teacher and the school?

Some of our people have fought the idea of higher education for negroes, or the training that would equip him to teach his own race. But now if the white man can no longer direct or teach the negro even along proscribed lines, how can a harmonious understandng between the two races continue or even exist?

How can the churches continue their praiseworthy work of teaching the negroes if the white teachers are prohibited from approaching them?

How can we hope to better the conditions of the negroes or help them to help themselves if our only legal mode of direction would be through the criminal courts, the jails and the convict camps?

We complain of the burden of the illiterate negro, of his unmoral standards and his shiftlessness, but if we cut off from him the message the white teacher can give to him in the future, as he has in the past, we bring a new and very dangerous phase of the race problem upon us.

The general assembly should weigh well the principle involved in the proposed law as well as its literal interpretation. There is more than the educational or racial disadvantages of the negro concerned—the state's attitude toward civilization and humanity is involved.

If Georgia enacts such a law she place herself in the attitude of repudiating every form of mission work in home or foreign fields.

She virtually refuses the dependent race in the state the message of civilization for which the white man stands.

The principle of such action would reflect upon every one of the thousands of godly men and women of the superior races who have so nobly sacrificed their very lives since Christianity was charged with the duty of "preaching the gospel to all men."

Let us hope that we have already heard the last of this unjust and ungenerous measure.

Whites Teaching Negroes.

Editor Constitution: I must thank you for your editorial, "An Unjust Measure," in which you protest against the proposal to make it a crime for whites to teach blacks.

It is timely, sound and most important.

The future of the south is bound up with the right education of the negro, of whom Georgia has the largest number. They should have the fullest help from their ascendant neighbors.

GEORGE FOSTER PEABODY.

New York, July 20, 1915.

ST. PAUL, MINN.
Weekly
JAN 7 - 1915

Negroes Call Action of Commission Insult

Protest Against Order Barring Them From Wisconsin Ring.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 6. — J. D. Cooke, president Colored Citizens' Liberty league, today declared that the action of the state boxing commission in barring colored boxers from Wisconsin rings "is a deliberate insult."

"The action of the commission is a violation of our rights as citizens," said Cooke. "It is a ruling that cannot hold in any court of law and the commission is exceeding its powers in puting up such regulations.

"I can see reasons why the commission might wish to eliminate bouts between white men and colored men. Such ruling would hardly result in any protest, although the colored people certainly object to any discrimination against them because of color."

The league adopted resolutions protesting against the commission's action, which were forwarded to Gov. McGovern.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL IN PA. LEGISLATURE

Special to The New York Age.

HARRISBURG, PA., Jan. 21. By a vote of 138 to 34 the House of Representatives has passed the Stein civil rights bill, making it a misdemeanor for the proprietor of any hotel, theatre or restaurant to discriminate against any person on account of race, creed or color.

Discrimination – 1915

DISCRIMINATION AT WENDELL PHILLIPS HIGH SCHOOL CAN'T BE SMOOTHED OVER

The Chicago Defender 1/30/15

Mrs. Fannie Smith, Dean of Social Activities, and Prof. Pyrne, Principal, Fail to Satisfy Citizens for "Jim Crow" Ideas in a Public Institution—Parents in Audience Ask Pertinent Questions—Dr. McDowell Offers to Spend $1,000 to Stop Segregation.

CHICAGO DEFENDER SEES NO NEED FOR MORE TALK.

If There Is to Be Segregation in Social Affairs in the Public Schools Abolish the Social Affairs—"The White Pupils Objected," Said Mrs. Smith—Fear of Student Domination Caused the Ban on Fraternities—Why Not the Same in This Case?

The recent publicity of social activities at the Wendell Phillips High School, one of the public schools of Chicago, at which about 16 per cent of the attendants are Afro-American, in the daily papers of last week, resulted in an open meeting at the Fellowship League, under the auspices of Mrs. Ida B. Wells Barnett, Sunday afternoon. The mere announcement was sufficient to crowd the league's quarters to their utmost capacity to hear Mrs. Fannie Smith, the dean of social activities at the school, and Professor Pyrene, principal, who had been invited to discuss from their point of view, the necessity for importing into the public school system of Chicago by subtle and apparently harmless means, the germ of southern racial prejudice by grouping of the Afro-American pupils in the social affairs of the school. The meeting was, perhaps, the first of its kind held in Chicago, and claimed among its eager and heterogeneous audience, some of Chicago's best citizens of both races.

Mrs. Barnett Asks for Quiet.

Mrs. Ida Wells Barnett presided, and in her short and brief remarks before the introductions of the speakers, cautioned her audience to be calm, and to receive whatever message or explanation the speakers might bring or give without demonstration. She further stated that the question was one of grave concern to the race and should be met by the best thought the race and its friends possessed. The first speaker was Mrs. Smith, the dean, who had inaugurated the system. Her address, from an educational point of view was pregnant with some splendid rhetorical and diplomatic phrases, calculated to deceive and lull the people themselves into a false belief that she had not only under the circumstances done her duty by inaugurating the system which she claims was harmless, but had, in fact, done the race a great service and benefit.

Explains Plan of Division

She discussed at length the school system of division and class grouping in which there was not any attempt made at segregation, and also stated that segregation in the school activities was not permitted, except in the social affairs which took place about once a week, and that at these affairs the Caucasian and the Afro-American pupils were invited on different days, for the reason that the Caucasian pupils objected to mixing in socially with the Afro-Americans, and that the Afro-Americans preferred to group with themselves. While she would answer questions any one might ask she preferred that there would be no discussion on her speech until one week from that day, so that the audience might have time to consider seriously and soberly what she had said, and to reach a conclusion away from the excitement of the hour.

Dr. McDowell Would Spent $1,000.

At the conclusion of the speech Dr. McDowell was introduced and made an impassioned talk, and said that he was the father of a pupil attending Wendell Phillips High School, and that he would spend $1,000 to enjoin the school from further social segregation if it persisted, after which the principal, Prof. Pyerne, was introduced and corroborated all that Mrs. Smith had said, and in addition, declared that it was not the purpose of the faculty of the Wendell Phillips High School to discriminate against any one, and that the system objected to was not one of discrimination or segregation, as the social functions of the school were no part of the educational facilities, but were purely a social matter, in which the faculty was endeavoring to make it pleasant for all the students. That no one could complain because another would not associate with them in a social dance or otherwise; that the school was trying to do what was the best for both races.

B. F. Moseley Asks Question.

It was at this juncture that several questions were asked by various persons in the audience, and finally Lawyer Beauregard F. Moseley asked permission and received it, through the chair, to ask the speakers, Mrs. Smith and Prof. Pyrene,

"If their purpose as educators was to lead and teach so that the world would become better and mankind more considerate of its fellows, and if that was the purpose of education, would it not, in their judgment, be better to leave the question of social grouping optionally with the pupils themselves, and not to make it a rule of school conduct?"

Board, Not Pupils, Should Rule.

After some consideration both speakers answered in the affirmative, and stated that it was best. Mr. Moseley and Mr. Ellis then asked:

"Why was it not done in that way? The children, if permitted, would adjust the matter without involving the faculty of the school."

Mr. George Ellis was very positive "That the recognition given to the whims of parents and pupils alike was the real evil, and if the attendance on social days was enforced like any other school mandate, there would be nothing of the school social grouping at the school." After an invitation was extended by the school faculty for a committee of race citizens to visit the school and see for themselves the manner in which the school is conducted.

Up to Superintendent Young.

In following up this introduction of the demeaning and unlawful southern practices into the public schools of this city, the Chicago Defender finds that there is no need for further discussion of the matter. Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, should give a ruling on the matter. If there is to be discrimination in the social affairs at Wendell Phillips, or any school, then abolish the social AFFAIRS. The flimsy excuse that one set of pupils objected to another has no bearing on the matter at all. The public schools of Chicago are run for the people by a board, with a competent woman as the active head, and neither parents or pupils have anything to do with its management.

Watch Your Children.

This incident, however, brings out another point involving the parents. That is that it should not be necessary for you to receive a special invitation to visit your children at school. The law allows an occasional visit and it will not hurt to keep an eye on your offspring, both in and out of school.

NAVY DRAWS COLOR LINE

The Amsterdam 2/13/15

Colored American Sailors Barred from Monster Marine Parade Held Here

NOT EVEN ONE SEEN THERE

Observing Scenes of Monday Patriotic Citizens Openly Declare That Demon Prejudice Has Taken Possession of Uncle Sam's Government Against Men Who Have Served Country Well.

The Atlantic squadron, as is well known, has been anchored in the harbor of New York for some time and the American people and particularly those in and around Greater New York have waived the red, white and blue and in other ways manifested their pride. Colored as well as white have been equally guilty. Many gave festivals arranged and carried out for the entertainment of the officers and sailors, together with the parade presumably of pomp and splendor, and while it is true that in the sight of the caucasian the parade was a success, but in the minds of ten millions of colored citizens of the United States of America there is something obviously wrong when not a colored sailor could be seen in the entire line of march. Though many patriotic citizens gazed with eager anxiety looking for one of their own who has, must or will eventually get the smell of powder, sacrifice his life and serve his country well. The question naturally arises, Why? Is it true that race prejudice has affected even the heart of Uncle Sam's navy or any other part of his control. We believe it has. For if the scenes of Monday are an evidence there are reasons to believe that the demon prejudice has penetrated our navy. If so, the shame is not upon the heroic and ever ready colored sailors, but the Navy Department, and the reflection is increased by their conspicuous absence in the parade of Monday, whether it be a premeditated scheme on the part of the naval officers, naval department or city committee, or others may be a question, but suffice to say that the most observant eyes could not detect a colored man of American birth in the parade of Monday. Therefore, all that was intended by way of making the naval display patriotic and inspiring was indeed a sad, sad failure; for America cannot shut out one portion of her servants and justly laud the other.

WHITE TEACHERS NOT ALLOWED TO TEACH IN NEGRO PUBLIC SCHOOLS

advertiser 2-5-15

A heated discussion of the racial problem was precipitated in the Senate yesterday in the debate on a bill by Senator Bonner, which prohibits white teachers from teaching in negro schools, and negro teachers from teaching in white schools of the State. Public schools alone are affected, for although an amendment to make the provision apply to private schools was offered and argued, it was tabled, as were a number of other proposed changes. The only amendment passing with the bill was one to exclude the negro school for deaf, dumb and blind.

The first opposition offered to the bill came from Senator Holmes, of Baldwin, who presented in his argument that such enactment would be a backward step, showing racial prejudice and narrowness of mind and presenting a barrier to the great work of Northern philanthropists.

Senator Bonner arose in support of his bill, and presented the other side of the argument. He appealed to the Senate on the principles always adhered to by the States where those of the black race are numerous and a distinction always has been observed. He stated that he believed the oppos-

ing Senator formed the opinions he presented while north of the Mason and Dixon line. In conclusion he pointed out that persons of one race could not lift those of a lower race without themselves sinking to the level of that race which they endeavored to lift.

The argument of Senator Bonner met a ready response from the Senate, resulting in a discussion of the problem in which considerable feeling was shown and expressed. A feeling which ran so high that when an amendment was offered making the law apply to all schools, public and private, it seemed certain that this amendment would pass. An amendment to this amendment, offered by Senator Kline, to exclude schools of the church from the law, changed the racial discussion to a discussion of the church and at length resulted in the defeat both of the amendment and its subsidiary provision.

The amendment by Senator Lee to exempt the negro school for the deaf, dumb and blind was accepted without objection, and the bill was passed as amended.

A fine of not less than $50 and not more than $500 is the penalty set out for violation of the act.

NEGROES SHOULD BE INSTRUCTED BY WHITE TEACHERS

Dr. Stakley Attacks Bonner's Prohibitory Measure in His Sermon Yesterday

State Senator Bonner's bill prohibiting white instructors from teaching in negro schools was attacked by Rev. Charles A. Stakely, pastor of the First Baptist Church, in his sermon Sunday morning as being unwise, and a law that would be defied and disregarded.

"Such a law," he declared, "would rise like a ghost to haunt us in all our plans and dreams for mission work. The idea of sending money and missionaries to the ignorant and needy heathen of foreign countries would seem absurd, when we prohibit ourselves from that very work here in Alabama."

He characterized as a mistake the failure of the white people of the South to teach and instruct negroes during reconstruction time.

"We allowed Northern teachers to do this preliminary work in education when we should have attempted it ourselves. If we had done so we could have taught them our ways."

Dr. Stakely anticipated defiance of the Bonner bill.

"If my black brethren of Selma, or other towns in Alabama, should send for me to instruct their preachers in homiletics, would I allow such an unwise law to deter me? If I did I would not be doing my duty as a Christian missionary.

"Practical Christianity," he continued, "means practical helpfulnes to our neighbors. Richard Baxter seeing a man on the gallows said, 'There is poor Richard Baxter except by 'the grace of God.' That law is a bad and unwise law which prohibits us from practical Christian aid and teaching to the members of a race that must live among us. Why send them to other States to receive the instruction they must have, and that we ourselves can give them."

BALTIMORE, MD. SUN

MAY 14 1911

FAVORS MIXED SCHOOLS

Speaker For Colored Association Charges Discrimination.

EFFECT IN SOME CITIES TOLD

Children Ostracized After School Hours And Their Position Otherwise Unpleasant.

That discrimination was made between the public school facilities accorded negro children and those given the white race and that the appropriations made for them were cut in order to benefit more the white children was the declaration made yesterday afternoon by Prof. George W. Pickens, colored, of Marshall University, Texas, at a meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held in St. Mary's Hall, Orchard street, near Madison avenue.

He said that although in many instances the appropriations were made in good faith and negro and white schools were given the same chance for improvement and length of course, the appropriations were often changed in such a way that the per capita amount expended on white children grew as that expended on negro children dwindled

It was for this reason, he said, that negroes desired the abolition of segregated schools, and not merely because they wanted their children to mingle with white children. This was not the case, he said, because in some cities where segregated schools had been abolished and the races mingled in the classrooms the negro children were ostracized once school hours were over and their position in many instances was unpleasant.

Kelly Miller, colored, dean of Howard University, declared that discrimination was exercised against the negroes not only in schools, but by Christianity. He quoted a clergyman of his acquaintance as saying of the negro that "he might be as wise as Socrates and as pious as St. John, yet he (the clergyman) would not regard him as an equal."

The Rev. George A. Griffiths, of the staff of Mount Calvary Protestant Episcopal Church, who presided at the meeting, rose at the conclusion of Dean Kelly's remarks to say that he thought the speaker was mistaken. "At the church with which I am connected," he said, "negro work has been made an institution for 35 years and 40 years ago the clergy resigned in a body because members of the congregation objected to the giving of the communion to negroes."

Miss Mary Ovington, vice-president of the association, also spoke at the meeting. She told of the conditions she found among colored people and gave instances where those connected with the association had helped to better these conditions.

HUTZLER BROS. DRAW COLOR LINE

Department Store Said to Allow Insulting and Discourteous Acts Toward Its Colored Patrons

That Hutzler's store caters to colored trade no longer is asserted by several well known ladies who have gone there to purchase goods.

A few days ago Miss Violet Clements and Miss Mabel Turner went into the store to make some purchases and, it is claimed, that they were told that the establishment did not care for colored patronage. They left the store and later telephoned to the complaint department. Being assured that the firm wanted colored patronage, they went back only to be insulted by the one who had first told of the alleged policy of the store. It is said that Mrs. Harry T. Pratt has been refused service at several sales that she has attended.

The establishment invited charge accounts among a number of the upper classes of the race a few years ago, and several of these accounts are now open. The firm, it is said, was not to desire anymore charge accounts among colored people, and it may be that it is desirous of getting rid of those accounts which are at present used by their colored patrons.

One of the ladies holding a charge account there telephoned for some goods to be charged and sent. The driver brought the goods Thursday morning and said that the parcel was marked "C. O. D." When told that the package had been ordered charged, he brusquely said: "Make up your mind what you are going to do about it. You will have to pay the cash or I will take it back."

Striking Resolutions Adopted By Columbus Negro Ministers On Proposed Way Law

Editor Constitution: I am instructed by the Colored Ministers' union of this city to forward to you a copy of resolutions adopted at its recent meeting requesting your courtesy in the matter of publication. I am also instructed to convey to you the deep gratitude and sincere appreciation which we feel towards you and your paper, because of the deep interest shown in all matters involving discussion of the race problem. The sane, sound method of reasoning which you always display shows that you have a clear vision of that which is best for the progress and development of the south—a progress that is dear to the hearts of all southerners, black or white.

This association of the colored clergy of this city expresses to you its heartfelt thankfulness, and prays the blessing of God upon all men of your stamp, men who are brave enough to be just and true, men who are wise enough to conserve the best interests of the south and of humanity. God bless you, sir. Believe me, sir, yours gratefully,

J. STEWART-BRAITHWAITE,
Secretary.

Constitution

Resolutions Adopted.

Whereas, a bill has recently been introduced into the legislature of this state, purporting to be a bill prohibiting white people teaching in negro schools;

Whereas, the said bill is plainly meant to be a discrimination against our race, and is calculated to destroy the Christianizing and civilizing influence of which we stand in need, to sever the understanding for mutual benefit that exists between the best people of both races, and to hinder the development of the Afro-American as an intelligent citizen of these United States;

Whereas, the bill is plainly subversive of the teaching of holy writ, and out of accord with Christian ethics, church polity, good politics and sound judgment, and will be, if passed, a barrier to the progress of our country, producing race friction, and the destruction of that harmonious relation so necessary to their advancement;

And, whereas, the bill is contrary to the genius of American institutions, contrary to the sense and sentiment of the best people of this country, of both races, contrary to the missionary spirit of the church, and in direct contradiction of the command of Christ, who said, "Go teach all nations;"

Therefore, Be it resolved: That we, the Colored ministers' union in session assembled, representing the negro people of this section and community, and voicing the sentiment of the nation at large, do protest against this most unchristian measure and call upon all persons, and especially appeal to the manhood of our white fellow countrymen to protect us against the passage of said bill.

We protest in the name of a race that has demonstrated its loyalty, obedience and consecration to the law, ideals and institutions of this our country, and particularly to the south.

We protest in the name of men and women who tilled the farms and guarded the homesteads of this, our beloved southland, during the most trying period of its history.

We protest as men who have suffered, toiled and bled, as men who look to our white fellow countrymen for protection, not discrimination; for love, and not for hate.

We protest in the name of justice, in the name of humanity.

We protest in the name of God.

Be it further resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be filed with our minutes, that copies be sent to the newspapers of the state and elsewhere, and that a copy be sent to The Atlanta Constitution with a letter expressing our gratitude and appreciation for the noble and commendable stand it has taken in this matter.

Colored Ministers' Union of Columbus, Ga.,
S. G. MEANS, Chairman.
J. STEWART-BRAITHWAITE, Secretary.
R. H. Ward, G. W. Allen, J. H. Smith, G. B. Miller, committee on resolutions.
Columbus, Ga., July 27, 1915.

Rochester N.Y. Herald

NEGROES HAVE DAY IN COURT

Ten Suits against Auburn & Syracuse Trolley Company.

SUPREME COURT AT AUBURN

Damages Demanded for Not Being Permitted To Dance in Pavilion at Harriet Tubman Celebration.

By Special Dispatch to The Herald.

Auburn, May 3.—The May term of Supreme Court got under way at the Court House this morning with Justice William W. Clark presiding. There are fifty cases on the calendar. Of this number nearly one-half were reported settled or put over the term.

Ten cases on the calendar are brought by negro residents of Auburn against the Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railroad Company. The plaintiffs seek to recover damages for not being permitted to enjoy the privileges of the dancing pavilion at Lakeside Park last summer. The pavilion is owned by the trolley company and the date of the refusal was one day when a celebration in honor of Harriet Tubman, the noted slave woman who did so much for her colored friends in slavery days, was in progress. One case tried at the October term resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

Another case which attracts attention is that of William Freeman against Attorney Frank S. Coburn of this city. The plaintiff is an aged negro, who paid the defendant $3,000 for legal services in settling an estate to which he was heir. Freeman claims the charge was exorbitant and desires a return of a part of the fee. The case was tried at the October term and resulted in a disagreement of the jury.

Discrimination — 1915

Pennsylvania Legislature Passes Civil Rights Bill—The Stein Bill Making it Unlawful to Give Accommodations to All Person Passes the House By a Vote of 138 For and 34 Against

The Atlanta Independent

MASTERLY SPEECH OF HONORABLE C. A. STEIN. OF PITTSBURG. PA.

3/7/15

Harrisburg, Pa., April 14.—The legislature has just finished a roll-call vote upon the Civil Rights Bill, known as the Stein Bill, No. 662, and the bill was passed by the magnificent vote of 138 for and 34 against the bill. The new law is the deciding chapter in the general fight of the conscience of the State of Pennsylvania for equal protection of the law for all citizens, irrespective of race, religion or birthplace. Senator Penrose rendered telling service for the colored people as did also the Hebrew leaders of the state.

Telegrams:

Philadelphia, Pa., 13, 8 P. M.
Pittsburg Courier,
Pittsburg, Pa.

Telegram received. I am heartily in favor of the Epual Rights bill and will see what can be done to secured action on the matter. I think that such legislation is fair and right for our colored American citizens.

BOIES PENROSE.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 13, 1915.
Hon. A. C. Stein,
House of Representatives,
Harrisburg, Pa.

Deeply regret absence, but desire to say that if America is to endure it must build its citizenships on equal rights to all races, religion, colors and birthplace; all are unimportant, manhood and character alone should test a man's worth; before God white and black are equal. Why have differences among men? May your efforts eb successful.

RABBI RUDOLPH I. COFFEE.

Mr. Stein's Speech.

Mr. Speaker:—

I rise to add my humble effort for the passage of House Bill 662 guaranteeing to all persons, regardless of race, creed or color, the equal protection of the law, and I trust my colleagues will consider this great question without any feeling of prejudice The bill simply prohibits the usual forms of race discrimination as practiced daily against our colored citizens, and provides that any person so insulted may be recompensed in damages, and the offender criminally punished. It is merely an amplification of the Act of 1867 which was intended to accomplish the same purpose, but is unenforcable.

I am deeply conscious of my inability to do justice to this great question and am completely overawed by the great struggle for human rights for which I plead. If I had the eloquence of a Webster, a Lincoln or a Douglass I might adequately present this matter to you. The rights of over a quarter million of our citizens are involved and they appeal to you far better than any word of mine.

You will not consider me impertinent or sacreligious in saying that we should approach this great question with a clean mind and pure heart and with a prayer to our Father in heaven to give us wisdom to see the right and courage to enforce it.

I plead simply for the justice granted by the fourteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution guaranteeing every person the equal protection of the law. This right was recognized and followed by the framers of our Constitution in 1874, for the very first article thereof declares these inherent rights of man.

"That all men are born equally free and independent and have certain inherent and indefeasable rights among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty, of acquiring, possessing and protecting property and reputation and of pursuing their own happiness."

The Republican platform adopted at Pittsburg in August 1914, upon which our party secured its magnificent victory, contained this declaration for justice to the Negro citizen:

"We condemn the so-called Jim Crow bills introduced in Congress by Southern Democrats, and other measures antagonistic to the Negro citizen, together with the rulings for segregation in the Executive Department of the Government of Negro employees. We declare these race discriminations are contrary to the spirit of American institutions."

Upon this solemn promise the Republican party secured the Negro vote of this Commonwealth. Can we now as honorable men refuse to carry out our pledge? They have done their full duty by the party and by us and now ask for justice. Dare we deny it?

And why not grant our colored brother the same right to the pursuit of happiness as we enjoy? Has he not brought his full sacrifice upon every occasion of National peril? Whose blood helped to render the testament of liberty valid? Ask Port Hudson and Milligans Bend, and Fort Wagner and Fort Pillow and Pittsburg Landing, how the Negro soldier behaved under the fire of the enemy on those memorable battlefields rendered sacred by their patriotic blood.

Who saved the Rough Riders at San Juan, whose blood marked the pathway to safety in the Phillippines?

At the close of the Civil War they were without homes, lands or money, **Today, they own over** 600,000 homes, 20,000,000 acres of farm land, cover**ing an area equal to** Belgium and Holland. They have under cultivation 40,000,000 acres of farm lands, own 10,000 business houses, 300 drug stores and 60 banks.

At the close of the Civil War they were without schools, without men of letters, and without men in any of the **professional or higher walks of life.** Today in almost every city in the land, you may find schools and churches, their hospitals and charitable institutions, their newspapers and magazines, their social and fraternal organizations. They have adorned all the professions and are represented on the Bench and in the highest political offices.

A race that can produce in 50 years, beginning with nothing, such a record, may well be entitled to simple justice. They only ask for an equal opportunity in the race of life; they ask for no special legislation, but simply for a just application of the law.

The history of the world has no such chapter as the Negro's 50 years of freedom. The duty of this House is to unshakle him completely and make him wholly free, as this bill contemplates. When the Negro is free from the vexatious annoyance of color—the mark of the Creator—and is given the same opportunity as other men, his contribution to society will continue even greater.

Whatever be his present disadvantages and inequalities, one thing is certain, that probably in not State of the Union is he more respected than here. Thank God, there are not many persons who must be forced and controlled by this act, but just enough to keep the best element of the colored race continually smarting under the last of unfairness and insult.

I am indeed glad to state that the great majority of the right-minded people of our County and State are for this bill. New York has such a law, respected by everybody, why not Pennsylvania follow her noble example. I predict that within the next 50 years every State in the Union will have a bill like this, for antipathy to creed or color is not natural, but is rather one of the unfortunate and undesirable consequences of our social life.

We- have founded our Common wealth not upon the rock of selfishness or the sands of materialism, for these would not resist the torrents of human passion or the whirlwinds of adversity. We have founded our Commonwealth upon the great cornerstones of humanity, upon virtue, upon liberty and upon independence. Upon our altar we have placed the Bible of the great Jehovah revered by all good men, and from the gilded dome of our Capitol we have unfurled the **Flag of Freedom,** that it may flutter in the breezes and proclaim our loyalty to its principles.

I ask you, my colleagues, can any structure reared by the hand of man be more lasting or inspiring? If we were but true to its principles, then indeed would every problem in society be solved and the word of the prophecy be fulfilled, "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks. Nation shall not lift up the sword against nation; nor shall they teach the art of war any longer."

Go back with me, my friends, along the corridors of time, and see what struggles man has made that virtue and liberty might not perish from the earth.

From the thundering mountains of Sinai, Moses first proclaimed these principles of the word of God, yet centuries passed and the Teacher of Nazareth gave his life that the Golden Rule might continue as the rule of human conduct. Since the Cross of Calvary, the fires of hope and independence have been glowing continuously that man might have equal opportunity.

Let us lift our eyes to heaven and see the vision of this great nation of the future. America, the crucible of time, the melting pot of the nations, extending from the rock-ribbed coast of Maine to the fertile shores of California, and from the frozen hills of Alaska to the sun-kissed plains of Florida. America, the promised land, flowing with milk and honey, the land of freedom and opportunity, the favorite child among the nations, may well be just and even generous to its colored citizens. As we stand today before the throne of God enjoying peace on earth, let us show our spirit of gratitude by extending justice and full equality to our colored brother."

9 September 191
Philadelphia Record

NEGRO PUPILS STORM SCHOOL AND CONSTABLE HALTS RIOT

Objected to Being Sent to Old Building When Whites Were Given New Exclusively.

Morton, Pa., Sept. 8.—A race riot was averted today by the timely arrival of Constable Jonas Gee, several white citizens and the teachers of the new public school of Morton, when 50 colored pupils stormed the building for admission and refused to be separated from their white companions by direction of the School Board.

Last spring the school directors erected a $15,000 building, and yesterday the white children of the borough were ordered to attend this, while the negro children were instructed to return to the old building, where two colored teachers are employed. This morning the colored children again assembled at the old school house, but after a short conference proceeded to the new school, where they demanded admission of E. C. Richmond, the principal. They were told by the principal that they were to be instructed at the old school, and that he had no jurisdiction over the matter. The colored children said that they had been instructed by their parents to attend the new school, and they made a grand rush to gain entrance, but were blocked.

Constable Gee was summoned and came with a posse. He pleaded with the negro children to return to their own school. This they refused to do, and remained about the new building, but acted orderly. The parents appeared on the scene and many of the children were taken home. After the noon recess there was some little trouble between the white and colored children, but Constable Gee soon quelled the disturbance.

The colored residents of Morton will place the matter in the hands of an attorney.

PLANS "JIM-CROW" LAW FOR BOOTBLACK STANDS

Atlanta Georgian 4-29-15

Alderman C. C. McDonald, of the third ward, announced Wednesday that he was preparing an ordinance for the general council which means the "Jim Crow" law will be applied to bootblack stands in Atlanta.

There has been complaint, according to Mr. McDonald, that many negro bootblacks have been shining shoes of negroes and white men and having them sit in the same chairs. He says he has been one among the victims.

"I will ask council to make it a law that every bootblack shall place above his stand or in such position as the prospective patron shall see it, a sign stating whether the 'shine' polishes the shoes of white people or negroes," said Mr. McDonald. "You can never know what diseases are going to be scattered, nor what sort of a negro you are going to follow on the stands as they are now operated."

New York Tribune

July 1915

White Teachers in Negro Schools.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I learned from your columns a few days ago that a measure had been passed by one branch of the Legislature of the State of Georgia barring white teachers from colored schools.

For the honor of that state, the nation and the Constitution, it is to be hoped it will fail to become law, as it certainly could not be classed as constructive legislation such as the age and the times demand.

After the Civil War, when things became somewhat settled, many white ladies in the South, being reduced in circumstances, entered schools that had been established for colored children as teachers. Some had been large slave owners, and their object was not purely mercenary. They desired to repair in part the damage done by the cruel system of which they had formed a part.

They began their labors, it is true, with no very high opinion of the mental capacity of the negro, but soon learned to love their work, and in many instances showed tender solicitude for those under their care, visited them in sickness and personally sought the tardy and delinquent.

During my later school years it was my good fortune to have as teachers three ladies of the class to which I refer, and when I was about to leave school it was one of these who grasped my hand and bade me godspeed.

While I remember with deepest gratitude the great benefits I had received in my earlier years from that noble band of men and women of the North who came down to the South, braving abuse from the rabble and ostracism from the thoughtless people of that section, I am glad to offer my humble testimony to the zeal and devotion of those Southern white women. Their mantle may have fallen on others, who to-day even in the State of Georgia may be laboring side by side with the good men and women from the North who are so successfully striving to prepare the negro the more fully to discharge the high responsibilities of American citizenship.

Soon this nation may be called upon as the champion of liberty to make good our claim by presenting to the world a bold and undivided front, but how shall we do so while ten millions of loyal citizens are ruthlessly and continually discriminated against?

What we need at this time as never before are such measures as tend to harmonize the various elements that enter into the development of that liberty of which Lincoln spoke at Gettysburg. SAMUEL WILLIAMS.

Windsor, Vt., July 22, 1915.

A Negro's Sane Comment.

Editor Constitution: Notwithstanding the fact that your columns have been laden with so many good sentiments, evoked by your editorial comment on the bill making it a crime for a white person to teach a negro in Georgia, I am constrained by a deep sense of gratitude to you to join in the lovefeast of thanksgiving from the depths of my heart for your timely utterances.

Whatever may have been the promptings of the author of the bill it is very gratifying to the colored people of Georgia that the best element of both races have not labored together in vain.

In this event we have had the chance to know our friends as we never knew them before.

With this manifestation of friendship we can feel as safe in the boat in Georgia as anywhere else. J. E. TATE.

Atlanta, Ga., July 22, 1915.

Chicago Herald

13 January 1915

DENIES DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGRO PUPILS

Dean at Wendell Phillips High School Explains How Report Originated.

There was talk of a "color line" and of discrimination between negro and white children at the Wendell Phillips High School. Therefore Dean Fannie R. Smith went to the Negro Fellowship League at 3005 South State street yesterday and explained.

There was no distinction in any way, she said. But the rumor that there was, originated from the use of the social room. The white students would get together and invite their friends to a celebration of one kind or other in this room, she said, and naturally, no one not invited would be allowed in. The negro pupils also had full use of the room whenever it was not already in use. Because several of them had been kept out, however, when white girls were entertaining, there had been hard feelings.

Miss Smith invited a committee of negroes to visit the school, and the invitation was "cordially accepted."

N. Y. CIVIL RIGHTS VICTORY

APPELLATE DIVISION SAYS SALOONS ARE UNDER THE LEVY LAW WHICH FORBIDS DISCRIMINATION ON ACCOUNT OF RACE OR COLOR—COLORED MEN WERE ASKED FANCY PRICES AND REFUSED TO DO SO—DECISION OF SUPREME COURT UPHELD.

(Amsterdam News, New York, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1915.)

Exactly a year after the Supreme Court of this State first placed itself squarely on record as forbidding discrimination against Colored persons in saloons, it again did so in the Appelate Term last week. Judges Guy, Bijur and Gavegan unanimously decided to sustain the judgment of $200 obtained in the 5th District Municipal Court against Arras Bros., proprietors of a saloon at Broadway and 242nd street, for overcharging Dr. Kenneth C. Megahy and Benjamin D. Gibbs, both Colored, for drinks. They refused to pay fifty cents for a glass of beer and one dollar for a glass of gin, and left the saloon without being served.

Commencing suit through their attorney, Samuel Schwartzberg, of 299 Broadway, they obtained judgment under the Levy law, although the saloon-keepers claimed that the law did not apply to saloons. The decision of last year was in reference to the former Civil Rights law, but this decision establishes the law under the present statute.

The saloon-keepers' lawyers have served notice of their intention to appeal still further, and arrangements have been made to protect the rights of the Colored people to the court of last resort, if necessary.

NEGRO YOUTH EJECTED FROM OHIO PLAY HOUSE

Special to The New York Age.

CINCINNATI, OHIO., Sept. 14.—A flagrant case of race persecution was that of Luke Prowd, son of the Rev. H. D. Prowd, pastor of Mound Street Church, who was forcibly ejected from a moving picture theatre on upper Central avenue, after he had purchased his ticket and secured a seat.

Young Prowd was first ordered out by an usher, then the proprietor informed him that colored people were not allowed in that theatre. A policeman was called, and when Prowd persisted in retaining the seat, he was forcibly removed.

Dr. Prowd took the case up with Mayor Spiegel and Chief of Police Copelan, and the action of the policeman was investigated. He plead ignorance of his limitations as an officer, and was allowed to apologize to young Prowd, and to publish his apology in the daily papers. This he did. Dr. Prowd and his son will push the case against the proprietor of the theatre.

CHICAGO WOMAN FILES PROTEST

Social Equality Of Races Plea Made In The Public Schools

1-6-15

GIRLS' DEAN IS OPPOSED

CHICAGO, Jan. 5—Miss Marion Talbot, dean of women at the University of Chicago, protested today against the color line being drawn in the social affairs of the High School, which most of the negro children of the city attend.

At the first dance of the season the white and negro children attended together. Miss Fanny R. Smith, dean of girls at the school, then arranged dances for the white and negroes on separate nights.

In her letter of protest to Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Schools, Miss Talbot worte:

"A good many people believe if there ever was a time when discrimination between the races should be made, this surely is not the time. Our public school certainly is an agency for fostering sympathy and democracy which must not be allowed to fail the community."

Miss Smith replied that the parties could be continued under no other circumstances. "Not only white children but white parents also have made that plain," she said. "The colored pupils and the white meet under identical conditions. The colored pupils are learning, just as the white ones have to learn, that people have political rights but social privilege; that kindly interest in others cannot be forced."

Philadelphia Star

JAN 15 1915

SEIBERT INSTITUTE DRAWS COLOR LINE

Does Not Desire to Receive Negro Boy Commited by Judge Brown

REPRIMANDED BY COURT

In the case of Otis Davis, a 16-year-old colored boy, of 502 South Eleventh street, who was committed on December 7, last, by Judge Gorman in the Juvenile Court, to the care of the Department of Health and Charities, to be placed in the Seibert Institute, where special cottages are maintained for the treatment of boys classed as of uncertain mentality, a petition was presented to Judge Gorman today by Miss Harris, representing the Bureau of Health and Charities, asking that the commitment be reconsidered and the boy discharged.

The explanation made to Judge Gorgan was that the Seibert Institute had refused to receive the boy because he is colored. Mrs. Johnson, a probation officer, informed the Judge that the founder of the institute had not made any distinction in his will regarding either the color or creed of the beneficiaries of his charity.

Judge Gorman said it was highly improper, if that were true, to ask the court to recognize any distinction as either between white boys and colored boys, or boys of different religion and the heads of public institutions had no right to make any such distinction or discriminations. If the managers of the Seibert Institute would not receive colored boys, when not specifically forbidden to do so by the terms of the charter of the Institution they were taking a very unjust stand and one which the court would not recognize they had any right to take.

If they would not receive colored boys then they had no right to receive white boys. The commitment of the Davis boy will stand. The boy will probably be admitted in view of the court's position of the matter.

On last Saturday evening at Garden City, N. Y., Blake, coach of the St. Paul's School of that place, demanded that James F. Wilson, coach of the Boys' High School of Brooklyn, remove Claude Hall, the colored left end on the Brooklyn eleven, before the St. Paul team would meet the Boys' High team in a scheduled football game. Coach Wilson spoke to Captain Barschopsky of the Brooklyn team, who strenuously objected to Hall's removal as he is one of the star players.

The other members of the team did not know that Hall had been taken out on account of his color and consequently made no objection until after the game had been played and Boys' High had gone down in defeat by the score of 7 to 0.

When it was learned, after the game, why Hall had been removed, members of the team, pupils of the school and teachers were loud in their criticism of the course followed by Coach Wilson. These indignant ones say that the game should not have been played. In defending himself Coach Wilson said: "Mr. Blake requested the removal of Hall in a gentlemanlike manner and I consented. We needed the practice for our forthcoming games and I did not let a matter of principle stand in our way."

CINCINNATI DROPS COLOR LINE

Mayor Spiegel Orders Word "White" Dropped From Qualifications for Firemen.

Cincinnati, O., Jan. 23.—Mayor Spiegel to-day ordered the word "white" stricken from the rules of qualification for membership in the Cincinnati fire department. Heretofore it was necessary that a candidate be a white man. The color line is now eliminated. The action of the Mayor followed agitation by colored men for permission to take the examination for jobs as sub-firemen.

They claimed that in specializing as to color, their constitutional rights were being violated. Several days ago the civil service commission threw out six applications of colored men which had been filed.

This elimination of an odious color line coming so closely on the heels of Prof. Spingarn's address here, has greatly encouraged the race and encourages greater interest in the N. A. A. C. P. "Agitate, agitate for rights and stop compromising with segregation in return for contributions," is the slogan here.

Discrimination—1915

PITTSBURGH, PA.
POST
OCT 12 1915

Superior Court Gives Theater Right to Segregate Negroes

Ruling Made That Proprietor Has Privilege to Reserve Part of Space For Negro Patrons in Case Carried Up From Dauphin County.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11.—The right of a negro under the act of May 18, 887, to sit in any part of a theater he nay select on payment of admission, vas decided against the negro plaintiff n the suit of Commonwealth vs. Athens George, appellant from the quarter sessions of Dauphin county, in a decision anded down by the supreme court to-.ay.

George was the owner of a theater in Harrisburg, having a main floor and a balcony. In the theater he had a notice posted that the balcony was provided or negro patrons and if they did not lesire to sit up there they should not buy tickets. The prosecutor purchased tickets for himself and another negro and when he was ordered to go upstairs he eft the theater, after asserting his right o sit in the parquet. After reviewing he facts, Judge Kephart, who filed the superior court's decision, said:

"Remembering that the supreme court of the United States has held that civil rights do not mean the same or identical rights and that our own supreme court has held that the owner of a theater is a private citizen engaged in a strictly private business, which, though for the entertainment of the public, is always limited to those who he may agree to admit to it, (provided he cannot refuse admission on account of race or color), also remembering that penal statutes must be strictly construted, that the art of subtile reasoning should not be employed to bring within the folds of the statute acts which would not otherwise be an offense; should the defendant have been permitted to show that the accommodations offered were equal and sufficient to those accorded to others in the theater; the court holds that such evidence was offered but rejected by the lower court and in doing so that tribunal committed error. The defendant's common-law right to make reasonable regulations for the comfort and convenience of his patrons was not taken away by this act of assembly, it is held.

"The court entirely agrees with the sentiment expressed in New York vs. King, that 'the race prejudice against persons of color was by no means extinguished when the slaves were freed, but this great act of justice towards an oppressed and enslaved people imposed upon the nation great responsibilities.' Both justice and the public interest concur in a policy which shall elevate them as individuals and relieve them from oppression or degrading discrimination and which shall encourage and cultivate a spirit which will make them self-respecting, contented and loyal citizens and give them a fair chance in the struggle of life, weighted as they are at best, with so many disadvantages.

"It is evident to exclude colored people from places of public resorts on account of their race is to fix upon them a brand of inferiority. But the law in question simply insures to colored citizens the right to admission on equal terms with others to public resorts and to equal enjoyment of privileges of a quasi-public character."

The superior court holds to the general principle that the lower court should have admitted as evidence the testimony offered by the theater owner that the balcony seats were just as desirable under the ticket purchase as the seats on the main floor. If that evidence would show that they were, then the prosecutor has not been injured. A new trial of the case was ordered.

WIBECAN TO SUE FOR NEGRO RIGHT

Colored P. O. Employee Was Refused a Meal.

IS PROMINENT REPUBLICAN

George E. Wibecan, one of the most influential colored men in Brooklyn, said to-day that he is going to fight the case against the Iona restaurant, of 302 Washington street, that refused to serve him a meal to the bitter end. He has engaged Rufus Perry, the colored lawyer, as his attorney. On Monday morning he will appear in the Adams Street Police Court as complainant against the proprietor of the restaurant. Magistrate Reynolds issued a John Doe summons yesterday for the manager.

"I never go where I am going to be embarrassed," said Mr. Wibecan today to a Brooklyn Times reporter. "I would not have gone into that restaurant on Wednesday if I had thought there was going to be any trouble. I am pretty well known, having been an employee of the Post Office for nearly twenty years, and I was never treated that way before. I very seldom go to lunch. On Wednesday, however, at noon my son Edward, who is a student in the Stuyvesant High School, came in to see me and we went to lunch together. The restaurant was one of those places where you get a tray and help yourself. I waited thirty-five minutes and no one offered to give me anything. They simply told me to wait. Finally I walked out of the place and consulted my lawyer, who told me that the manager of the restaurant was amenable under section 514 of the Penal law. I then secured the summons. I have as witnesses three other colored men who have received similar treatment and I am going to see this thing through."

Mr. Wibecan, who lives at 434 Pulaski street, is an active Republican and is well known all over Brook'yn.

GEORGE E. WIBECAN.

TALK vs. ACTION

By RALPH W. TYLER.

The wave of race prejudice and race discrimination, which the Wilson administration generated immediately upon assuming the task of directing governmental affairs, touched Ohio, and blighted every part of the State that is famed for being the mother of Presidents. It was a frost—a killing frost that nipped the budding hopes of the race everywhere. Discrimination, segregation and restriction, because of one's color, is now almost as prevalent in what once was known as "Fair Ohio," as in some Tillman-inoculated Southern States. Along last January, Dr. J. E. Spingarn swept through Ohio. His earnestness, his logic, his fairness and his high-sounding, soul-stirring, heart-appealing "New Abolitionists" caught the fancy, and justly, too, of our volatile race in Ohio. The result of the meeting he addressed in January was a local branch of the N. A. A. C. P., which reached a paid-in membership of 200. When the membership neared this point there began a jockeying for the presidency and so earnest and all-absorbing did the campaign for the presidency of the organization become that the "Advancement of Colored People," the final words in the elongated name of the organization, was apparently lost sight of. Several meetings were held prior to the effecting the permanent organization and at which various speakers were invoted to address. At the last meeting previous to the effecting the permanent organization, and electing permanent officers, a white Democratic member of the State Legislature spoke. He made glorious his name for transmission to posterity by denouncing Dr. Booker T. Washington. When he criticised the Sage of Tuskegee, figuratively, hats went up; literally a salvo of applause swept over the house, and a white man took courage that a colored audience had applauded when he denounced a colored man whose only crime is that he has served his race as God gave him light to see it.

And the next day it snowed! And the next day this white Democratic legislator, who had the temerity to denounce Dr. Washington before a colored audience, was unblanketed and entered in the race for the presidency of the Columbus Local Branch It is needless to say he won in the contest. He had won his election the moment he denounced Dr. Washington before an audience which, as Langston once said, "had left its reason at home and brought along only unappreciation of service and a desire to applaud imbecility." With the election over, the Local Branch, figuratively, cleared the banquet table, and, surfeited with satisfaction, went to sleep, solaced by the knowledge it had elected a white man for president who had the temerity to denounce Dr. Washington, but wholly unmindful of the fact that there was still work—much work—on the tressel board.

The photo-play, "The Nigger," opened up in Cleveland. Harry C. Smith put on his armor of resistance and went out to fight it. A few splendid Clevelanders joined him. He fought "The Nigger" to a finish, and won—permit being withdrawn for that anti race feeling developer to show in Ohio During all this fighting the Local Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. was complacently resting in the arms of Morpheus. The photo-play, "The Birth of the Nation," nasty Tom Dixon's revamped "Clansman," was threatening to trek across Ohio, already made foul by a Democratic administration. Mr. Smith and myself called on Governor Willis about it. He gave us a promise, direct and emphatic, that "The Birth of the Nation" should never show in Ohio. And Governor Willis never indulges in reversible promises. Still the Local Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. continued to enjoy a beautiful and refreshing siesta after its strenuous work of electing a president, a white man, whose present chief claim to fame is that he denounced Dr. Washington before a colored audience. "The Nigger," bereft of a few feet of films, and rechristened "William Farnum," asked permit to show in Ohio from the State Board of Censors. Wilbur E. Kinn, for the race, protested against it to the Governor, and now "William Farnum," too, is an outlaw, along with its replica, "The Nigger" and "The Birth of the Nation" in Ohio. But still the Local Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. sleeps on, undisturbed by these "moving" events, although organized, with much eclat, to emasculate just such injustices against the race.

A bill was introduced in the Ohio Legislature, sponsored by a few unnaturalized foreigners, which, if it became a law would put out of business ecery colored chiropodist and masseur in the State and the race, up to now, has had a corner on these two professions in Ohio. A few of us collaborated, coincided, and co-labored to bring about its defeat, working night and day—working like galley slaves. Through it all the Local Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. merely disturbed its own silence with nocturnal snores. But why object? Had it not elected as president a white man who denounced Dr. Washington before a colored audience? And let me say, parenthetically, this bill passed the low-

er branch of Ohio's Legislature, and the white president of the Local Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. voted for it, although he knew it was not only obnoxious but profession-destroying to the race. Not daunted we carried the fight to the Senate and won there, and here Geo. A. Myers, Robert B. Barcus, Harry C. Smith, Wilbur E. King and H. C. Ford lent valiant and very helpful service. But what of the Local Branch, N. A. A. C. P.? Ask of the wind.

And still another bill comes on apace, a second race-hitting bill, one compelling voters when registering to declare their color. Ah, here was real work for the Local Branch. They could read of it, if awake, in the daily press. I waited for their slumbers to cease. I disliked to awake them—it would seem so inconsiderate of its repose. No sound came from their slumber room, so I personally took the matter up with the Governor. He did not hesitate. He at once took the matter up with the author of the bill, and the word "color" was stricken from the bill. But the Local Branch of the N. A. A. C. P., after a strenuous and self-satisfying achievement, electing for its president a white man who had denounced Dr. Washington, is still sleeping.

There are many earnest men and women in this Local Branch of whom I would not voice a single criticism. I am writing not of these— I am writing of the Local Branch as an organization—and impotent organization, only. I speak of the organization only as an organization that is slumbering while the enemy, provisioned and armed, and ravenous with race-hatred, is battering at our forts, and storming our trenches. But its president publicly denounced Dr. Washington before a colored audience! Is that not for the "Advancement of Colored People?"

When the few who are spending time and money to clean up Ohio's filthy back yard of race prejudice have achieved results, doubtless this Local Branch of the N. A. A. C. P. will awake from its solacing slumber, yawn, stretch, and then gazing around, on discovering the work has been done, will exclaim: "We did it!"

N. Y. EV. MAIL

NEGRO HAS NO CIVIL RIGHTS IN SUNDAY SCHOOL

So Decides a Minnesota Judge in Case of Girl Who Charged Discrimination.

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 27.—In the matter of their treatment in Sunday schools, negroes have no civil rights. Such was the ruling to-day of Judge W. S. McClenahan in the District Court here.

This decision was given in the case of Mary C. Marshall, a sixteen-year-old negro girl, who brought suit against the officers of a Sunday school at Aitkin, alleging she had been discriminated against while attending religious services by being forced to sit apart from white members.

In his opinion Judge McClenahan said:

No legislative body ever has specifically included churches or religious societies in the so-called civil rights act.

For courts to undertake to dictate how they shall conduct their affairs would meet with just resentment and would be of doubtful legality on constitutional grounds.

1st PRIZE LETTER

COLOR DISCRIMINATION

To the Editor of Review.

Dear Sir:—I am indeed glad to see that the readers of the Review have taken up the discussion in your paper of the unjust discrimination and Jimcrowism to which the colored people of this resort are subjected when they visit the public places of amusement, etc. This subject is worthy of serious consideration by all citizens, white and colored.

While we rise up and denounce and condemn the local managers and other employees of the theater for their unjust, unchristian, undemocratic and un-American principles and treatment towards the members of the darker race, we must not forget that these managers and employees are but carrying out the orders of the theater company. And if we go a step further we may be surprised to know that many of these owners or part owners are officials of our City Government. And, too, we must not lose sight of the fact that these officials are placed in office by the people's votes. And would you believe it that many of these officials owe their position to the colored vote? Of course these officials would not come out and say that they ordered their theater managers to discriminate against the colored patron "There's a reason."

What are we coming to when we allow the theater management to put up large signs reading "white" and "colored" which designates the seats where the patrons are to sit? Some of the theaters do not use the printed signs but they have special police officers and employees who will in quick time notify you that you must sit here (colored section) or there (white section). And, oh, ye gods! I pity the son of Ham who would sit in any other than one of the few back seats which is "reserved for the sons of Ham." If this poor son of Ham would ever dare to sit in any other than this section he would, before many minutes be no doubt charged with "disorderly conduct" or "inciting a riot." We may as well face the issue as we should.

It is true that we have the Civil Right Act to protect all citizens in their civil and legal rights and we are sure that the court will interpret the law in the spirit in which it was written so we have nothing to fear from that side for our courts will, we are sure, administer Justice to all men alike, regardless of color, class or creed. But then, if the Civil Right Act is not sufficient let our voters come forward and impress upon the legislation of New Jersey the necessity of more drastic legislation on the matter. The time for you to act is now. Now or never! Unless we put a stop to this discrimination there is no knowing where it will end. It may turn out that instead of reading "A disgrace to State of Georgia" we may be forced to read "A Disgrace to Atlantic City—the ideal summer resort of America—and the State of New Jersey."

Let theater managers be acquainted with the fact that the colored people have no hatred again them. They take their cases to court for Justices sake. They ask for no special favors all that they ask for is an equal opportunity in the race of life and that they be treated as human beings.

Voters of New Jersey! Men and Women! Jew and Gentile! It is time to stop this discrimination against ten million negroes of American birth. You yourself would not tolerate it. Why heap it on the heads of the colored man?

C. Vincent Girod.

JUL 15 1915

BALTIMORE, MD. SUN

COLOR LINE FOR TEACHERS

Georgia Senate Unanimously Passes Segregation Bill.

Atlanta, Ga., July 14.—The Georgia Senate today passed unanimously a bill to prohibit white persons from teaching in negro schools and negroes from teaching in white schools.

It would apply to private as well as public institutions.

Only One Public School Is Affected by White Teacher Law, and That One Is Exempt.

Advertiser 8-29-15

The funny part about the late legislation in regard to white teachers in negro schools is that the bill does not affect a single school or a single teacher in the State—notwithstanding the furore that the bill created, and the zeal with which the measure was fought. For the law only applies to Public Schools and there is only one public school in the State, where white teachers are employed to teach negroes—the deaf and dumb school at Talladega—and that school was exempted.

The original bill was aimed at the private and denominational schools where white teachers instruct the negroes, but the legislators got to amending around so vigorously that finally the bill went through without touching a soul—for one little word "Public" killed the real intent of the bill.

The negro Normal in Montgomery was founded and was under the supervision of the late Prof. Paterson, and he had one white assistant, Miss Stewart. She worked for thirty years in an effort to teach the negroes of Montgomery the ways of cleanliness, decency and right living. But when Prof. Paterson died, and a negro was given charge of the school's affairs that necessitated Miss Stewart's leaving.

Remarkable School.

One of the most remarkable schools in the State is the Montgomery Industrial School for negro girls. There are more than 300 girls and ten white women teachers in this school. Miss White is principal of the school and has been for twenty-eight years. If one happened to see the look of awe that comes into those girls' faces when Miss White issues an order, or if one saw the implicit obedience and the humble devotion that is accorded the teachers, the thought of race equality would not enter again into the discussions where the Montgomery Industrial School is concerned.

It just absolutely could not exist in the South, and it is wonderfully far-fetched to suggest such a thing.

Those who have visited the other schools mentioned, declare that the same conditions exist in all the schools where the ascendant race is stooping to lift the helpless one a little above the average.

Out on the Mt. Meigs road, about ten miles from this city, three or four Catholic Priests are devoting their lives to teaching negro boys. The negroes that attend St. Joseph Academy seem to be among the most respectful law abiding and thrifty negroes in the county. People who drive out Mt. Meigs road are often impressed with the fact that the boys in uniform are always courteous and accommodating. They never pass white people without lifting their caps, they never block the road nor in any way show a disposition to "get out of their place."

This is not the negro reform school that is located at Mt. Meigs, but an altogether different institution.

At Calhoun in Lowndes county and also at Talladega there are denominational schools for negroes where white teachers are employed.

School in Mobile.

In Mobile the Congregational church sustains a school for negroes which is taught by white teachers. The Emerson Institute as the school is called is both an elementary and a High School Dr. Snedecor, who is president of the Stillmen Institute in Tuscaloosa is a Southern man, and the other teachers in the school are Southern men. His people were slave owners, and the story goes that when Dr. Snedecor himself was born, he was presented with a slave as an appreciation of his advent into the world. After the negroes were freed he still felt that the white race was in some degree responsible for the negroes' condition.

Stillman Institute is owned and controlled by the Southern Presbyterian Church, but students for the ministry of all denominations are welcomed without distinction on the same easy terms. Former students of this school can be found in the active ministry of all the leading denominations.

The primary aim of the school is the careful and sensible training of earnest and estimable young colored men for usefulness in the Gospel ministry among their own people in this country and in Africa.

FLORIDA PYTHIANS PROTEST TO GOVERNOR

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

TALLAHASSE, FLA., June 8.—The Grand Lodge, K. of P., with its bands, torchlight processions, dress parades, drills and flood of oratory brought crowds from all parts of the state. The Uniform Rank showed up magnificently with its majors, colonels, brass buttons, gleaming swords, well equipped cavalry and camps.

The legislative sessions of the grand lodge meant much to the order. All old officers were re-elected except one. The treasury showed $[illegible],000 in cash deposited in various banks of Florida. The membership showed [illegible],000.

Possibly the most important act of the week was appointing a committee to bear greetings to Governor Park Trammell, the House of Representatives and the Senate. The grand chancellor selected a committee that was thoroughly representative of Florida's leading colored citizens. They were cordially received by the governor and submitted resolutions to the legislature which were spread on the journal.

The resolutions commended the committees that objected to the proposed law to deny colored men the privilege of practicing law, and the Grandfather Clause, which some belated "piney woods" statesman tried to gold brick the legislators with, but which they promptly let die a'borning.

The committee represented in its own name over a half million dollars' worth of property.

Discrimination—1915

The Masses May 1915

The Masses and the Negro

A Criticism and a Reply

MY dear Mr. Eastman:

There is one thing about THE MASSES that strikes me as totally inconsistent with its general policy: it is the way in which the negro race is portrayed in its cartoons. If I understand THE MASSES rightly, its general policy is to inspire the weak and unfortunate with courage and self-respect and to bring home to the oppressors the injustice of their ways. Your pictures of colored people would have, I should think, exactly the opposite effect. They would depress the negroes themselves and confirm the whites in their contemptuous and scornful attitude.

Believe me, Very sincerely yours,
CARLOTTA RUSSELL LOWELL.

MISS LOWELL makes the most serious charge against THE MASSES we have heard. We have been accused of bringing the human race as a whole into disrepute often enough, and our love of realism has borne us up under the charge. But if that same realism when engaged in representations of the negro, seems to align us upon the side of the self-conceited white in the race-conflict that afflicts the world, it is indeed tragic.

One of the pictures we published with greatest enthusiasm was a drawing by Art Young, in which a band of dignified colored people under a banner of their own organization, were driving one of these same white race-maniacs off the corner of the page in terror.

Another picture was a protest against the Supreme Court's prejudiced decision on the Jim-Crow Law.

But doubtless it is not what we say under the pictures, it is the actual character of the drawing, that leads to Miss Lowell's complaint against us. Stuart Davis portrays the colored people he sees with exactly the same cruelty of truth, with which he portrays the whites. He is so far removed from any motive in the matter but that of art, that he cannot understand such a protest as Miss Lowell's at all

Some of the rest of us, however realize that because the colored people are an oppressed minority, a special care ought to be taken not to publish *anything* which their race-sensitiveness, or the race-arrogance of the whites, would misinterpret. We differ from Miss Lowell only in the degree to which a motive of art rather than of propaganda may control us. And, of course, her letter will have its effect upon our minds in that particular.

As illustrating this conflict between the aims of propaganda and the aims of art which is ever present to our editorial board, it is interesting to contrast Miss Lowell's letter with a remark of John Sloan's in regard to Stuart Davis's work:

"Davis is absolutely the first artist," he said, "who ever did justice to the American negro!"

This may be an unsatisfying answer to your letter, Miss Lowell, but at least it gives you a near view of the scrimmage line in all the battles that occur within the editorial board of THE MASSES! M. E.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

September

SEGREGATION FOUGHT BY MORTON NEGROES

Democratic Member of School Board Supports Protest by Colored People

Indignation is rising in Morton, Delaware County, over what many residents term discrimination against colored school children by the Board of Education, and a mass meeting tonight is expected to demand that the town's new $15,000 school building be opened to children of both races. Meanwhile, the colored children, who form 40 per cent. of the school-going population, are being excluded from the new building. The board has assigned them to the old structure, where they are under colored teachers.

The alleged discriminatory action of the board resulted two days ago in an open revolt by the negro children. With several of their parents, they marched in a body to the new building and demanded admittance. The principal, E. C. Richmond, a young man, was ordered by the president of the board, Willard Stover, to call the police. A constable drove the invaders away.

J. Irving Benkert, one of the five members of the board, yesterday characterized the action of his associates as an injustice to colored children. He said that colored citizens were made equally subject with the white to the 25-mill tax imposed for the erection of the school, and said he voted against segregation, which seemed to him flagrantly disriminatory.

On the other hand, President Stover asserts that Benkert is backing the revolt for political reasons. Benkert is a Democrat. Stover and the three other members are Republicans. Stover points to Benkert's candidacy for re-election as the reason for his opposition to segregation.

Tonight's meeting will be conducted by the Rev. R. O. Napper, pastor of the A. M. E. Church. The Rev. I. M. Champ, pastor of the First Baptist Church, also will speak. President Stover has been invited to attend. He said that he would not accept the invitation.

Chicago Herald

March 1915

HAMILTON CLUB EXCLUDES THOMPSON'S NEGRO AIDS

Mrs. H. R. Rathbone Says Rules of Organization Limit Guests at Luncheons.

Wives and daughters of the Hamilton Club refuse to entertain uninvited guests, and so the negro adherents of William Hale Thompson will not be present at the luncheon planned in his honor for Thursday, April 1, at the Auditorium Hotel.

Mrs. Henry Riggs Rathbone, who has the affair in charge, made this statement very firmly yesterday.

"Any criticism directed against me because of this affair is most unjust," said Mrs. Rathbone. "The situation is due entirely to the by-laws of the Hamilton Club, which I had no share in making, and to the mistake of the Republican women, who understood it was to be a political affair entirely and thought they were running it.

"The Hamilton Club never has entertained negroes at an affair in the club banquet hall and the constitution of the organization would not permit it. The banquet is by invitation only, and there is no possible way of including negro guests. Just because the club banquet hall was not large enough to seat all of our guests we had to use the Auditorium."

NEW YORK CALL

17. July 1915

NO RACE PREJUDICE—DEAR ME, NO!

"The Georgia Senate passed today a measure prohibiting whites from teaching in Negro schools of the State, the measure being a copy of the Kentucky law recently upheld by the United States Supreme Court. It will affect numerous Negro schools in the State endowed by Northern philanthropists, which have white teachers and principals."—Dispatch to The Call.

How consoling to remember that Wm. English Wabbling contends that there is no Race Prejudice in the South!

SUPREME COURT AFFIRMS

The New York Age 7/16/15

Judgment of $200 Given Cricketers Because of Broadway Cafe's Discrimination Upheld

Exactly a year after the Supreme Court of this State first placed itself squarely on record as forbidding discrimination against colored persons in saloons, it again did so in the Appellate Term last week. Judges Guy, Bijur and Gavegan unanimously decided to sustain the judgment of $200 obtained in the Fifth District Municipal Court against Arras Bros., proprietors of a saloon at Broadway and 242d street, for overcharging Dr. Kenneth C. Megahy and Benjamin D. Gibbs, both colored, for drinks ordered by them there last summer. They refused to pay 50 cents for a glass of beer and $1 for a glass of gin, and left the saloon without being served.

Commencing suit through their attorney, Samuel Schwartzberg, they obtained judgment under the Levy Law, although the saloonkeepers claimed that the law did not apply to saloons. The decision of last year was in reference to the former Civil Rights Law, but this decision establishes the law under the present statute.

NEGRO PASTOR WILL OPPOSE COLOR LINE IN STATE SCHOOLS

Constitution 7/16/15

The colored people of Atlanta and throughout the state are much exercised over the passage of the bill by the senate to prohibit white teachers from instructing colored pupils, and vice versa, in Georgia. They are anxious to prevent its passage in the house. Dr. H. H. Proctor, who is strenously opposed to the bill, will preach a special sermon on it at the First Congregational church, colored, Sunday night under the caption, "Should It Be Made a Crime for One Man to Teach Another in Georgia?" At the close of the sermon resolutions will be adopted memorializing the house not to adopt the measure.

There will be special music for the occasion, consisting chiefly of patriotic songs and negro melodies. The general public is invited. A special invitation is extended members of the legislature to be present.

$200 TO COLORED MAN FOR DISCRIMINATION

The New York Age 7/16/15

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court [illegible] affirmed the verdict of the lower courts awarding $200 to Benjamin D. Gibbs, a Negro, from Arras Bros., saloon keepers at 242nd street and Broadway, for violation of the civil rights law of the State. The charge was that Arras Bros. attempted to charge Gibbs and his companion 50 cents for a glass of beer and $1 for a glass of gin.

Birmingham, Ala.

AGE HERALD

JUL 20 1915

WOULD NOT ALLOW WHITES TO TEACH IN NEGRO SCHOOLS

Montgomery, July 19.—(Special.) A bill seeking to prohibit white persons from teaching in colored schools of Alabama will be introduced in the house on Wednesday by W. C. Davis of Walker county. The bill also contains a provision to prevent negroes from teaching in white schools.

Mr. Davis prepared the bill today following the receipt of a letter from a "voter" of Montgomery county urging the enactment of such a law.

"I did not know that white persons were allowed to teach in negro schools," said Mr. Davis, when he read the anonymous letter. He was assured that such was the case, whereupon he immediately called for his stenographer.

The prominent Walker county representative then dictated his bill to prevent the practice of white persons teaching in negro schools and, "lest we might forget," included the provision that negroes shall not teach in white schools.

New York Globe

PROTESTS COLOR LINE AT SCHOOL DANCES

CHICAGO, Jan. 6. — Miss Marion Talbot, dean of women at the University of Chicago, has protested against the color line being drawn in the social affairs of the high school which most of the Negro children of the city attend.

At the first dance of the season, the white and Negro children attended together. Miss Fanny R. Smith, dean of girls at the school, then arranged dances for the whites and Negroes on separate nights.

In her letter of protest to Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, superintendent of schools, Miss Talbot wrote: "A good many people believe if there was ever a time when discrimination between the races should be made, this surely is not the time. Our public school certainly is an agency for fostering sympathy and democracy, which must not be allowed to fail the community."

Miss Smith replied that the parties could be continued under no other circumstances.

"Not only white children, but white parents also, have made that plain," she said. "The colored pupils and the white meet under identical conditions. The colored pupils are learning, just as the white ones have to learn, that people have political rights, but social privileges; that kindly interest in others cannot be forced."

New York Globe

An Instance of the Color Line.

Editor of The Globe, Sir—I feel that educational development and intellectual fitness will in time change existing prejudices against Negroes. At the same time I feel certain that the following incident may enlighten some of your readers as to certain conditions existing in this city of which the casual observer has no knowledge.

Entering Schrafft's confectionery parlor on Broadway, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets, on Saturday afternoon, I purchased a soda check, and, upon presenting same at the counter, was asked whether I wished to take it out or drink it there. I replied that I wished to drink it there, whereupon the attendant served me with soda in a sanitary paper drinking cup, which could be destroyed after using. When I inquired about this, he said it was a new idea, although I noticed it was applied to only the one customer.

I refused to accept the soda in this way, and, upon presenting my check at the cashier's desk, my money was refunded. Incidents like this, which are commonplace in certain sections of the city and elsewhere, will never be conducive of patriotic sentiment among this class of citizens, to whom, in the event of an unsatisfactory outcome of the present American crisis, the nation will look for harmonious support and military assistance.

A NEGRO AMERICAN.

New York, June 5.

PHILADELPHIA PRESS

BLOT OF INK 'PHOTOGRAPH' INSULTS NEGRO STUDENTS

Battle Creek Editor of High School Paper May Not Be Permitted to Graduate.

Battle Creek, Mich., June 2.—Because the senior Paean, of the Battle Creek high school, published a cartoon that is regarded as an insult to three Negro members of the class, Gordon E. Tenney, son of an Adventist minister and editor-in-chief of the annual school publication, may be barred from graduating with his class while the Paean will either be suppressed hereafter or edited under strict censorship.

This year the Paean prints the graduation picture of each student and also a photograph taken during the early childhood of each. One negro student had no baby picture and the "art editor" put a blot of ink in the space.

John Henry Miller and Arthur G. Best Negroes, protested to the school board, which censured the action, but withheld decision on Tenney for further consideration.

10 September 1915

MORTON'S COLORED FOLK ACCEPT SPECIAL SCHOOL

Majority of the Children Take up Their Studies and Trouble Seems to Be Ended.

Special Despatch to "The Press."

Morton, Pa., Sept. 9.—Order prevailed in this borough this morning, and a majority of the fifty colored school children returned to a separate school designated for them by the Morton School Board, although about half a dozen again applied for admission to the new school where the white children of the borough are housed. The colored people of the borough held an indignation meeting last night in the Colored Baptist Church, and were loud in their condemnation of what they allege to be discrimination against their children.

W. H. Ridley, a colored lawyer, has been retained to bring action against the school directors, with a view of having colored children admitted to the new school.

It now appears that the colored people were stirred to protest against a separate school by certain persons who about a year ago opposed the erection of the school. Bitter feeling was caused when the directors levied a tax of twenty-five mills upon the people for the school.

The colored children are being taught by two colored teachers, and George Lytle, colored, will be a member of the next school board because he will have no opposition at the election.

SEPARATE COLORED SCHOOLS UPHELD

Court Rules Against Woman Who Wanted Children in Building 32.

That colored children may be refused admission to public schools used by white children, when separate schools for colored children are available, was held by Judge Ewbank of the Marion circuit court today in sustaining a demurrer to the complaint of Salina Ratliffe, colored.

Mrs. Ratliffe asked that the board of school commissioners be mandated to admit her four children to school 32. The latter school, she said, is only two blocks from her home, while the nearest colored school is more than a mile away.

Judge Ewbank held the matter is within the jurisdiction of the school commissioners, who have the right to district the city and determine what schools the children shall attend. The courts can not interfere with this power, he said.

Of the sixty-eight schools in the city, nine are for colored children, Judge Ewbank said. Under the law, the court explained, the colored child has a right to go to a public school for white children only when there is no colored school.

Record-Herald, Chicago

JUL 17 1915

Backward Step in Georgia.

The state of Georgia has taken a step backward, in the matter of the education of negroes. A bill passed by the state Senate, and which is thought likely to become a law, would forbid the employment in public or private educational institutions in Georgia of any white person to teach colored people. There are several worthy schools and colleges maintained in Georgia through Northern endowments, and it is impossible, as yet, to secure enough competent colored teachers to provide instruction in these institutions. If the bill in question becomes a law, these schools and colleges will suffer greatly in efficiency. The enactment of the bill would be a severe blow to the education of the negro to good citizenship.

Negro and Education

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION — The thinking people of Georgia will receive with satisfaction the information that the result of their protest has brought about the virtual defeat of the bill passed by the Senate last week to make it a crime for a white man to teach a Negro in Georgia. It is stated that the bill has no chance of passage by the House. . . . Georgia in this period of her progress cannot afford to consider even the hint of a policy that would record her as indifferent to the doctrine of the Great Teacher who admonished "Go, teach ye the gospel to all men"—the gospel which stands for the Christian civilization of all men regardless of race or color, and the influence of which has been so strongly felt by the Negro population in their recent racial evolution.

Philadelphia Public Ledger

1

CANNOT ISOLATE NEGROES

Charge Against Theatre Proprietor Upheld on Appeal.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 31.—To reserve a certain section of a public amusement house for the special accommodation of the white race and to deprive colored patrons of the right to occupy that particular section is a discrimination against the colored race, a violation of the criminal statutes and punishable by a fine, Judge McCarrell decided in an opinion filed here today.

The decree came in the case of Athens George, proprietor of the Victoria Moving Picture Theatre, whom a jury some time ago found guilty on a charge of refusing to accommodate colored patrons. The Court today rejected the defendant's motion for a retrial and an arrest of judgment.

Syracuse (N.Y.) Post-Standard

JUL 16 1915

Keeping the Negro Down.

The Georgia Senate has passed a bill prohibiting whites from teaching in Negro schools of the state. It is expected to pass the House. A similar measure adopted by Kentucky has stood the test of the Federal courts. If adopted, therefore, whites, of the North or South, will be permitted no longer to teach in Negro schools.

The law does not apply to schools supported wholly by charity. But it applies to many to which charity has contributed. It is therefore a blow at the philanthropic efforts to improve the condition of the blacks. It is in effect notice to outsiders that Georgia prefers that her colored citizens should be deprived of educational advantages. With Negro teachers the same results cannot be secured as with whites. It is not expected that there will be.

The Georgians have shown, on occasion, more tolerance in dealing with the Negro than their neighbors. The proposed measure is a legislative expression of intolerance.

WHITE NURSES MAY NOT SERVE IN NEGRO WARDS

Enquirer 8-15-15

A bill prohibiting white female nurses from nursing or being employed in nursing in wards in public or private hospitals in which negro men are placed for treatment was passed by the Senate yesterday afternoon.

The measure, of which Senator Lee, of Etowah, is the author, passed with practically no opposition. It provides a fine and a prison sentence for violation of the act.

Discrimination — 1915

MAY DIVIDE WHITE AND COLORED PUPILS, RULING

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS UPHELD BY JUDGE EWBANK.

IN SALINA RATLIFFE CASE

Judge Louis B. Ewbank, of circuit court, in sustaining a demurrer to the complaint of Salina Ratliffe, colored, who sued the board of school commissioners and others because her four children were not permitted to go to school No. 32, at North Illinois and Twenty-first streets, decided the school commissioners have the right to divide the city into school districts for white children and for colored children.

Mrs. Ratliffe averred she took her children to schcol No. 32, September 18, and that they were not admitted. She alleged that she lived within two and one-half squares of school No. 32 and one mile from the school nearest her home maintained for colored children.

Judge Ewbank said authorities cited in the case hold that under the statutes, the school commissioners have power in their discretion to provide schools for white children in proportion to the number of white children in the city, and to provide separate schools for colored children in proportion to the number of colored children in the city.

This discretion, said Judge Ewbank, necessarily includes power to district the city separately for colored schools and the children attending them.

Philadelphia North American

28 January 1915

RULES NEGROES HAVE NO CIVIL RIGHTS IN CHURCH

BRAINERD, Minn., Jan. 27.—In the matter of their treatment in Sunday schools, negroes have no civil rights. This was the ruling today of Judge W. S. McClenahan in the district court here. Mary E. Marshall, a negress, 16 years old, had brought suit against the officers of a Sunday school at Aitkin, Minn., alleging she had been discriminated against while attending religious services, being forced to sit apart from the white members.

"For courts to undertake to dictate how churches shall conduct their affairs would meet with just resentment and would be of doubtful legality on constitutional grounds," Judge McClenahan said.

RIGHTS OF COLORED PEOPLE

Whether They Include Entrance to Dance Hall Is at Issue.

A ruling of Judge Werner, of the Court of Appeals, in the action brought by George W. Burks, colored, an employee of the Union Trust Company, against Paul Bosso, former proprietor of the shoe-shining establishment in the Powers Arcade, was used by the defendant-appellant in an argument yesterday before the Appellate Division in the action brought by Carroll H. Johnson against the Auburn & Syracuse Electric Railroad Company. The appeal is from a judgment for $239.20 returned by a jury in a Cayuga county trial term, Justice William W. Clark presiding. The plaintiff Johnson is a colored man, and brought action to recover under the civil rights law because of the alleged refusal of the defendant to permit him and three colored women to dance in a hall at Lake Side Park, a resort on Owasco lake, on the afternoon of June 12, 1914.

On the appeal Ernest I. Edgcomb, of Syracuse, representing the appellant, raised the point that the dancing pavilion in question was not such a place of public accommodation, resort or amusement as is contemplated by the statute under which it is sought to hold the defendant liable. In the Burks case it waso sought to hold the defendant liable for the penalty prescribed by the civil rights law because of his refusal to shine the shoes of the plaintiff, a negro. The law as it stood at that time follows:

That all persons within the jurisdiction of this state shall be entitled to full and equal rights, accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of inns, restaurants, hotels, eating houses, bathhouses, barber shops, theaters, music halls, public conveyances on land and water, and all other places of public accommodation or amusement, subject only to the conditions and limitations established by law and applicable alike to all citizens.

In construing the statute as it then stood the Court of Appeals held that, as the bootblacking stand was not specifically mentioned, it was not included in the general expression," all other places of public accommodation," because that phase was limited and qualified by the specific designations which preceeded it.

Mr. Edgcomb argued that the statute under which this ruling was made was a much stronger one for the plaintiff than the present one. It was his contention that a dancing pavilion was not like a hotel, restaurant, barbershop or public conveyance, which ministers to actual necessities or comforts, nor like a theater, which was in a way educational. He held that it was of a purely social nature.

Decision was reserved.

Views of a Negro Teacher.

Constitution 7-29-15

Editor Constitution: Permit me as a young negro of America, reared, educated and living in the state of Georgia, to thank you for your editorial, "An Unjust Measure," referring to the senate bill to make it a crime for white teachers to teach my race.

With my daily conversations with the white men of the south, they assert to me that the negro has no better friend than the white people of the south. If this be true then surely no such law as this will be enacted.

You will not find in any section of Georgia, nor in any other section of the south where the negro youth who have been taught by white people have ever committed any act that would cause an inflamed feeling of our southern people.

The Methodist Episcopal church, south, is helping to educate the negro. They appropriate to Paine's college, Augusta, Ga., a school for negroes with a white president of southern birth. What can Georgia say of this noble man who is training both boys and girls of my race?

I am teaching in one of the Freedmen's Aid schools of the Methodist Episcopal church, located at Waynesboro, Ga., Burke county, and I must say that of twenty-two thousand negro inhabitants of that section who are crude, ignorant and wasteful, the white citizens do everything they can for his betterment. They encourage his building of churches, schools, society halls and business enterprises, not by words only, but with their cash money, whenever they are called upon.

I have heard Hon. Judge W. H. Davis, of the city court, say to prisoners that he was sorry he had to impose a fine or send one to the gang, but as the law prescribes he must do his duty, but would be light in doing so; he assured them that he is willing at all times to help any negro when he is trying to help himself by living right and doing right.

We are taught these lessons by the white teachers in all of our schools, and what more can they teach or say?

WILLIAM M. GORDON.

Cave Spring, Ga.

Harrisburg Pa
Patriot
JUL 15 1915

SCHOOLS IN THE SOUTH

One of the persistent complaints of the South has been that the North never understood the race question but despite that continued to make impractical suggestions. It may make the same complaint when it hears of the general surprise north of Mason and Dixon that Georgia's Senate has passed a bill prohibiting whites from teaching in negro schools.

Why any legislature should take such action will remain obscure to most folks in the North. If it were done to create more positions for colored teachers, the explanation would be readily accepted, but if it is anything else, it will be received with regret among those elements who desire the negro to have all the educational opportunities possible.

It is easy to imagine a situation where everything being equal, the colored teacher will obtain better results as teacher of colored pupils than a white man, but such a situation is predicated on an adequate supply of good colored teachers. If in any community, there should be none such available, it would be a great misfortune for the colored folks if a law should prohibit their receiving instruction from a competent teacher, simply because of color.

Intelligent colored folk freely admit their gratitude to the whites who have gone from the North to the South to help improve their condition and it would be a decided misfortune if the law should interfere in this orderly process of education.

READING JURY ACQUITS HIPPODROME MANAGER

Special to The New York Age.

READING, Pa., March 24.—In the suit against the Hippodrome Theatre, Cornelius G. Keeney, manager, instituted by Lewis Gilbert, alleging discrimination on account of color, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Gilbert alleged that on January 9 he purchased a ticket for the Hippodrome, and took a seat in the orchestra. After several acts had been shown he declared that Manager Keeney ordered him to go to the gallery, as colored people were not allowed on the first floor. Gilbert left the theatre.

The case was called on Wednesday, March 17, before Judge Endlich in the Criminal Court. The jury's verdict was handed down at opening of the court on Thursday morning.

The New York Age
Mar 25 1915

CHICAGO HOTEL BARS COLORED CATHOLICS

Special to The New York Age.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 13.—The Auditorium Hotel management drew the color line against colored Catholics on April 7 when it refused to serve the colored women members of the Ladies Catholic Benevolent Association at the annual banquet held at that hotel.

The colored branch, Order No. 67, of the L. C. B. A., was invited to attend the banquet, but on April 4 the hotel management notified the banquet committee that the colored order could not be served.

The New York Age
Apr 15 1915

From a College President.

Editor Constitution: I want to thank you for that editorial in last Friday's Constitution. It does not seem possible that the senate of Georgia could consider such a bill, much less to pass it.

In my own thought it seemed that coming to the time when we could help the colored race more than at any time past, both from the pulpit and by teaching. In helping them we honor missionary service, advance the white race, obey the golden rule, and exercise good sense every way.

Thank you again for a well poised thought for the public good.

J. HOPWOOD,
President Millikan College, Tennessee.

New York Sun

15 July 1915

NO WHITE TUTORS FOR BLACKS.

Georgia Senate Passes Measure—Rockefeller School Affected.

ATLANTA, July 14.—The Georgia Senate to-day passed a measure prohibiting whites from teaching in negro schools of the State. It carries a provision that makes it effective at once if it passes the House.

The measure will affect numerous negro schools in Georgia endowed by Northern philanthropists. In many cases the faculty and in nearly every instance the president of the school are white persons sent to Georgia by the society or person controlling the school. One of these schools is Spelham Seminary in Atlanta, which is supported by John D. Rockefeller.

The Georgia measure is a copy of the Kentucky law which has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

Pittsburg Gazette Times

29 March 1915

NEGROES BILL ON CALENDAR.

Mr. Stein Wins Support For Equal Rights Measure.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 24.—The Stein bill to give other citizens equal rights in public places with white persons was given a place on the calendar of the House this morning despite the negative recommendation of the Judiciary General Committee. Representative A. C. Stein made the motion to place the bill on the calendar and was given the support of 125 members. He will arrange for a public hearing which is desired by Frank R. Steward and citizens of Pittsburgh.

NEW YORK CALL

15 July 1915

May Oust Whites From Negro Schools

ATLANTA, Ga., July 14. — The Georgia Senate today passed a measure prohibiting whites from teaching in Negro schools of the State. It carries a provision that makes it effective at once, if it passes the House.

The measure will affect numerous Negro schools in Georgia endowed by Northern philanthropists. In many cases the faculty and in nearly every instance the president of the school are white persons, sent to Georgia by the society or person controlling the school. One of these schools is the Spelman Seminary in Atlanta, which is supported by John D. Rockefeller.

The Georgia measure is a copy of the Kentucky law which has been upheld by the United States Supreme Court.

MAR 8 1915

NEGRO LOSES HIS SUIT AGAINST CEMETERY

Washington, March 8.—The United States Supreme Court to-day dismissed for want of jurisdiction the suit of John B. Gaskill of Chicago, a negro, to compel the Forest Home Cemetery of that city to permit his wife's body to be buried there. He claimed a cemetery was a public institution and that denial of burial privileges to his wife constituted an unlawful discrimination against the negro race. The case was on appeal from the supreme court of Illinois.

SANITARIUM HEAD WILL HAVE NO "JIM CROWISM"

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

CHICAGO, ILL., May 25.—According to a decision of Dr. Theodore B. Sachs, president of the board of trustees of the municipal tuberculosis sanitarium, protests will not bring about the establishment of a color line at the sanitarium, as long as he is head of the institution. His attention had been called to a report a few days ago that four white girls had withdrawn from treatment at the institution because they had been assigned to a fresh air cottage in which there were colored girls.

Backed by Mayor Wm. Hale Thompson, who took such a manly stand relative to "The Birth of a Nation," Dr. Sachs has made it known publicly that there will be no "Jim Crow" cottages for colored patients during his term of office.

Philadelphia Pa

Bulletin

JAN 27 1915

CHURCH CAN BAR NEGROES

Minnesota Judge Rules That Such Institutions Are Not Included in Civil Rights Act

(By Associated Press.)

Brainerd, Minn., Jan. 27.—In the matter of their treatment in Sunday-schools, negroes have no civil rights, was the ruling to-day of Judge W. S. McClenahan in the District Court.

Maryq C. Marshall, colored, sixteen years old, had sued the officers of a Sunday-school at Aitkin, Minn., alleging she had been discriminated against while attending services, being forced to sit apart from white members.

"No legislative body," Judge McClenahan said, "ever has specifically included churches or religious societies in the so-called Civil Rights act. For courts to undertake to dictate how they shall conduct their affairs would meet with just resentment and would be of doubtful legality on constitutional grounds."

April 191

NEGROES ASKED OUT

Two Ministers Leave Rooms Of City Club By Request.

Two colored Presbyterian ministers who had been invited to a luncheon given by the Board of Ministerial Relief and Sustenance of the Presbyterian Church at the City Club this afternoon were asked to leave the assembly because of a rule of the club which is said to exclude negroes from its rooms.

The other ministers present expressed considerable regret over the matter, because at other meetings of the board no distinction of color has been made.

It was explained that the original plan had been to hold the luncheon at Northminster Presbyterian Church, but that this was later found to be inadvisable because of the lack of facilities.

When it was decided to change the meeting place to the City Club, the rule excluding negroes was not taken into consideration. The Rev. Dr. Robert P. Kerr had charge of the arrangements for today's meeting, and the Rev. Dr. Alfred H. Barr presided.

New York Sun

AUG 14 1915

NEGRO TO SUE RESTAURANT.

Charges Race Discrimination In Refusal to Serve Him.

Sumner H. Lark, a negro who conducts the *Eye*, a newspaper for negro Democrats, which is published at 1708 Fulton street, Brooklyn, had John Kutschke, manager of the Mercantile Lunch Company branch at 187 Broadway, brought into the Tombs police court yesterday on a summons charging him with race discrimination by excluding Lark from his restaurant in violation of section 514 of the Penal Code.

Lark declared that he could not obtain a chicken salad at the restaurant on August 10, being told by a waiter that negroes were not served there. The restaurant company contends that Kutschke merely requested Lark to move from one table to another which was less crowded. Lark said that he would begin a civil suit as well as a criminal action.

The hearing was adjourned by Magistrate Corrigan until Wednesday, Kutschke being paroled in the custody of his counsel, Shellabarger & Donovan of 30 Church street.

THE COLOR LINE IN SCHOOLS

To the Editor of Public Ledger:

Sir—In the PUBLIC LEDGER of last Sunday I noticed an article from Media, Pa., on the color question in the public schools. Evidently a resident of Morton, a property owner and tax payer is compelled to resort to the courts, thus incurring expenses he can ill afford, to have his child or children admitted into the public school to which the school law says they have equal rights with the white child. It seems to me an outrage that a school board should be composed of men so prejudiced against the colored people as to lose all sight of their duty and act in direct violation to the school law.

A few years ago we had just such a case in Burlington, N. J. A colored girl was deprived of two years' schooling because of the race prejudice of the school board, and only through the efforts of a dear Quaker lawyer was she given her rightful place in the high school.

EMILY ALLISON CHIPMAN.

Beverly, N. J., October 4, 1915.

Committee Alters Negro Rights Bill

HARRISBURG, May 5.—The Stein bill, giving negroes equal rights with white persons in public places, was re-reported from the Senate committee on judiciary special today. It had been sent back to committee several weeks ago after passing first reading. The bill will be placed on the second reading calendar of the Senate for second read ng Monday night. The bill has been amended eliminating the imprisonment penalty for violation of the act.

ROCHESTER N.Y.

Democrat

A bill prohibiting whites from teaching in negro schools has passed the Georgia Senate, and will pass the House in all probability. A similar measure in Kentucky has stood the tests of the Federal courts. The law does not apply to schools supported wholly by charity. It is said the same results cannot be obtained with negro teachers for the colored schools. Evidently the State of Georgia does not expect favorable results. There seems to be a spirit of intolerance in that state which grows. One mob after another makes its attempt to override justice, trample down the law and establish the rule of anarchy. Georgia is setting back the clock of progress, and needs someone to lead her in the ways of conservatism.

Philadelphia Record

October 1915

TEST OF NEGROES' RIGHTS

Superior Court Awards Theatre Proprietor a Jury Trial.

The alleged unlawful discrimination against negroes was discussed at length by Judge Kephart, of the Superior Court, in an opinion handed down yesterday reversing the Quarter Sessions Court of Dauphin county and awarding a jury trial to the owner of a theatre in Harrisburg, who refused to permit colored persons to occupy seats in any part of the theatre except the balcony. The defendant was Athens George. On the ticket booth of his theatre there was posted a notice that the balcony was provided for colored patrons and if any members of that race did not desire to sit in the balcony they should not purchase tickets, as they would not be honored in any other section of the house.

The lower Court declined to permit the owner of the theatre to offer evidence to convince a jury that the prosecutor was not denied equal rights with white persons under the law. The Superior Court holds that it was a question for a jury to decide whether seats in the balcony are equal to seats in the orchestra circle of the theatre and a jury trial is awarded.

Negroes Cheer as Bill Against Discrimination in Theatres Is Passed

Harrisburg, April 15.—By a vote of 138 to 34 the bill forbidding discrimination on account of race, color or creed in any place of public amusement in Pennsylvania is passed by the House to-day. The galleries were filled with negroes, drawn here in behalf of the bill by various negro organizations, and the announcement of the vote was greeted with cheers and the Chautauqua salute.

Many members spoke on the measure, most of them in favor of it, a long debate arising over the motion of Mr. Phillips, of Clearfield, to postpone action. Mr. Stein, of Allegheny, recalled the fact that a plank in the Republican State platform of 1887 called for the enactment of such a law and that to-day, the fiftieth anniversary of the shooting of Abraham Lincoln, was an appropriate occasion for the fulfillment of the pledge.

Discrimination—1915

Boston Herald

Portland Oregonian

July 1915

WILL KEEK UP FIGHT ON F. B. SANBORN PORTRAIT

Negroes of Boston Aroused—"Sage of Concord" Is Silent.

Frank B. Sanborn, "The Sage of Concord," was asked to express his opinion regarding the refusal of the Bostonian Society to allow his portrait to hang in the Old State House. "I have no opinion about it—good night," was his terse reply.

However, it is probable that Mr. Sanborn will have something to say later, for the committee representing the Negroes of Boston who raised a fund to pay for the portrait of the noted abolitionist are much displeased at the refusal by the Bostonian Society and, they said, intend to take further action in the matter. The committee members state they were given to understand that the portrait would be hung in the Old State House, but Vice-President F. H. Manning of the society says this is not the case and that the society is not interested in the portrait because it does not concern Boston exclusively.

Court Decides Negroes Have No Civil Rights In the Sunday Schools

Constitution 1-28-15

Brainerd, Minn., January 27.—In the matter of their treatment in Sunday schools, negroes have no civil rights. This was the ruling today of Judge W. S. McClenahan in the district court here. Mary C. Marshall, a negress 16 years old, had brought suit against the officers of a Sunday school at Aitkin, Minn., alleging she had been discriminated against while attending religious services, being forced to sit apart from the white members.

"No legislative body," Judge McClenahan said, "ever has specifically included churches or religious societies in the socalled civil rights act. For courts to undertake to dictate how they shall conduct their affairs would meet with just resentment and would be of doubtful legality on constitutional grounds."

Memphis Scimitar

SUES TO TEST COLOR LINE.

A suit which will test the right of the board of school commissioners to refuse to accept colored children in schools for white children was filed against the board in the Marion Circuit Court yesterday by Salina Ratliffe. She has four children. She lives in the district served by school No. 32. The schoolhouse is about two and one-half blocks from her home, she says, and the nearest school for colored children is more than a mile away. She asks the school authorities be mandated to admit her children to the school nearest her home.

May 1915

NEGROES OPPOSE SCHOOL

Southern California Blacks Don't Want Separate Education.

SACRAMENTO, May 5.—Southern California's colored citizens voiced through a score of organizations their opposition to a proposal to locate a polytechnic school in the colored colony at Allensworth, Tulare County. W. E. Easton, of Los Angeles, asserted that the bill asking an appropriation for the Tulare County institution was simply the opening wedge for the segregation of races in the public schools of California. "Speaking for 35,000 colored citizens of Southern California," asserted Easton, "I wish to assert that we are fully satisfied with the present educational institutions in the state. In Los Angeles County members of our race are not only graduated by all the educational institutions, but colored girls are teaching in the public schools. This bill placing a polytechnic school in the Allensworth settlement does not meet with the favor of my own people; we desire to see it beaten."

Another vigorous protest came from Hugh MacBeth, representing the Los Angeles County forum. Chairman Wright, of the ways and means committee, said that three-fourths of the colored population of the state is in Los Angeles County and that their opposition is unanimous. The bill will probably be asphyxiated in committee.

Columbia, S. C. Record AUG 5 1915

NO WHITE TEACHERS IN THE COLORED SCHOOLS

(Associated Press Dispatch)

Montgomery, Ala., Aug. 5.—By a unanimous vote the Alabama senate has drawn the color line so far as teachers in all public educational institutions of the state are concerned. A bill making it unlawful for white teachers to serve in negro schools, and vice versa, found ready passage when introduced by Senator Bonner. Private and denominational institutions are exempted.

Negro Upheld in Race Suit.

John A. Drake, manager of a restaurant at 302 Washington Street, Brooklyn, was convicted of a misdemeanor in the Court of Special Sessions, that borough, yesterday for refusing to serve a meal to a negro. The complainant was George E. Wibecan, of 434 Pulaski Street, leader of the negro Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District. The Justices said they would not impose sentence until they personally had investigated the circumstances

Negro Rights Bill Final Vote Monday

HARRISBURG, May 12.—The Stein bill granting equal rights to negroes in public places, passed second reading in the Senate today, and on motion of Senator Charles J. Magee was made a special order for final passage at 10:30 o'clock next Monday night. It is believed that the bill will get through.

Representative Stein of Pittsburgh today won his fight to have the House pass the the Kline bill, prohibiting the construction of community mausoleums in second class cities. Stein succeeded in having the House reconsider the vote by which the bill was defeated last week and then pass it. The bill received 105 votes, just one more than a constitutional majority. It goes to the governor.

COLORED MEN PROTEST.

Say Anderson Officials Close Pesthouse to Negro Smallpox Patients.

Five colored men appeared at the offices of the state board of health Friday to protest against alleged discrimination against colored persons by city officials of Anderson, Ind. They made their appeal to Dr. W. F. King, assistant secretary of the board, to whom they said the city officials at Anderson had refused to permit colored smallpox patients to be taken to the pesthouse there.

Dr. King told them the state board of health had no jurisdiction in such a case, since it is optional with cities whether or not they construct pesthouses, and there

May 1915

AMEND NEGRO RIGHTS BILL

Smaller Fine and No Imprisonment for Excluding Them From Plays.

Harrisburg, May 11.—The House bill, giving equal rights to all persons, regardless of creed, color or race, in all public places of accommodation and amusement, was reported to the Senate today with several changes. The measure was amended by reducing the limit of damages that may be recovered and the fines from $500 to $100. The prison penalty was also stricken out.

Negroes from all over the State were interested in the measure and scores of them have visited the Capitol to urge its passage. They are disappointed at the way the bill was changed in the Senate Committee.

HELD FOR REFUSING TO SHAVE COLORED MEN

Charles E. Franco, who conducts a barber shop at 7 Myrtle avenue, was before Magistrate Steers in Adams street court to-day charged with violating the Personal Rights law last May 11 in having refused to shave Sumner H. Lark, 40 years old, of 1708 Fulton street, and Herbert Miller, of 162 Decatur street, colored men.

The men sued Franco in the Sixth District Municipal Court for $500 and the jury returned a verdict for the defendant. Franco was held today for the Special Sessions Court.

Pittsburgh Dispatch

APR 15 1915

VICTORY [illegible] COLORED PEOPLE

HARRISBURG, April 14.—The bill giving equal rights in places of public entertainment to every person regardless of race, color or creed was passed finally in the House today by a vote of 138 to 34 after an hour of speech-making. The gallery was filled by colored people and when the vote was announced there was a burst of applause and much waving of handkerchiefs.

CAPITAL

OCT 1 - 1915

COURT WILL HEAR NEGRO CASE

Declines to Dismiss Application for Mandamus to Send Colored Children to School With Whites.

A motion to dismiss the application for a writ of mandamus to compel the board of education of Galena to admit the colored pupils in the city schools to the same school rooms as the white children, was dismissed yesterday by the supreme court. The board was given twenty days in which to file an answer showing why the mandamus writ should not be issued.

Baltimore News

April 1915

CITY CLUB BARS OUT TWO NEGRO PASTORS

Colored Ministers Were Guests Of The Board Of Ministerial Relief.

The color line was drawn sharply at the City Club today.

This action was taken this afternoon when two negro ministers of the Presbyterian Church, were refused admission into a dining-room where a dinner meeting of Presbyterian ministers and elders was in progress.

The two negro preachers were guests of the Board of Ministerial Relief. As they started to enter the dining-room of the Club they were mistaken for extra waiters and told to hurry and get into their aprons. The pastors established their identity, and were then politely but firmly told that they could not dine there. They left without protest.

Secretary J. Wirt Steele of the Club said later:

"We did not know that the Board of Ministerial Relief intended to invite negroes to the meeting. When they appeared they were not permitted to seat themselves at the table. They would not be served at the Emerson, Belvedere or any of the leading hotels or clubs in the city, and we did not think that they should be served here."

None of the ministers or elders at the meeting would talk about the expulsion of the negroes.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

NEGROES MAKE PROTEST

Milwaukee, Dec. 22.—Leading colored men of the city are up in arms over last week's decision by the boxing commission of this state to put the ban on all negro fighters as far as Wisconsin is concerned. They declare this action is not only unsportsmanlike and unfair, but decidedly against the Constitution as well. Several meetings have been called, and the plan now is to make a strong appeal to the Governor to force the commission to rescind it action.

EDUCATIONAL BILL MEETS OPPOSITION

Measure Prohibiting White Persons Teaching In Negro Schools Opposed

At a special meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce, a committee was appointed yesterday to appear before the Educational Committee of the House of Representatives and of the Senate to oppose the passage of the bill prohibiting white persons teaching in private negro schools in this State.

The matter was brought to the attention of the Board by a telegram from Misses White and Beard, who have a private school for negroes here. They are now spending their vacations at North Thetford, Vt., and in their wire to the Chamber of Commerce asked that some action be taken to prevent the passage of this bill.

The board considered the matter and, by a unanimous vote, passed a resolution, addressed to the Alabama Legislature, asking that it not pass the bill.

Clayton Tullis, acting president of the Chamber of Commerce, appointed on this committee Dr. R. H. McCaslin, chairman; Hugh Gallagher, S. G. Well, J. Lee Holloway, Leo Strassburger, Clayton Tullis and L. J. Darter.

No White Nurses For Negroes.

Special to the Banner.

Montgomery, Ala., October 6.—Gov. Henderson has approved the bill which prohibits white female nurses from nursing negro males in the negro wards of hospitals. The measure has been delivered to the secretary of state and is now a law. Much opposition was shown to the bill, especially by persons interested in hospitals.

Among other bills which have been approved by the governor are the following:

To require railroads to hold baggage forty-eight hours intsead of twenty-four during week-ends.

To prohibit city governing bodies from levying a license on farmers who sell their own produce within the limits of a city.

To appropriate $1,000 a year to partly pay expenses of the annual reunion of Confederate veterans in Alabama.

NEGRO LECTURER WILL PRESS CHARGE AGAINST RESTAURANT.

George Wibecan, a negro lecturer of Brooklyn, who is President of the New York Federation of Catholic Societies and connected with many political organizations in Brooklyn, yesterday secured a subpoena to investigate his complaint to Magistrate Reynolds in the Adams Street Police Court, Brooklyn, that when he and his son Edwin, a Stuyvesant High School pupil, sat down last Tuesday at a table in the Iona Restaruant, at No. 302 Washington Street, they were not served a meal. The matter will be heard Monday morning.

THE CORNELL DEFIANCE FOR JIMCROWING

Jamaica High School Principal Fails to Protect Pupil from Discrimination

SAYS ITS UP TO CORNELL

Informs Pupil's Mother that White Boys Did Not Enter Into Conspiracy With Cornell's Prejudiced Fraternity.

BUT ATHLETE THOUGHT SO

Could Get No Information from Teammates, and Was Under Impression they Had Entered into Prejudice Conspiracy With Cornell Students.

Theodore C. Mitchell, principal of the Jamaica High School, Jamaica, Long Island, N. Y., of which school Harry C. Arrington is a member, has conducted an investigation as to the discrimination forced upon Arrington when he visited Cornell University, Itahaca, N. Y., on May 1, as a member of the track team from the Jamaica High School entered to participate in the Cornell Athletic Association track meet. In THE AGE of May 13 it was reported that while Arrington's white companions were entertained at the Psi Sigma Kappa, a frat house, he was informed that no arrangements had been made for him. He was also prevented from taking part in the athletic meet through a failure to receive his track number. It appeared from all the information possible to secure that members of the fraternity had used their influence with Arrington's teammates to shut him out from the track, and this THE AGE reported.

The article in THE AGE was referred to Principal Mitchell by Mrs. Minnie Arrington, mother of the young colored athlete, and caused an investigation in the matter. As a result of this alleged investigation, Mitchell wrote the following letter to Mrs. Arrington, under date of May 17:

My dear Mrs. Arrington:

I return herewith the letter enclosed with yours of May 15. The article in the New York Age outrageously misrepresents the facts so far as concerns the two boys who went with your son. They were far from entering into any conspiracy against him. The captain of the team was diligent in his efforts to have your son permitted to enter the events in which he was registered.

I regard it as most unfortunate that a presumably reputable paper should lend itself to a statement of this kind.

Yours very truly,
(Signed) THEODORE C. MITCHELL

Principal Mitchell does not in his letter tell of the result of his investigation, but THE AGE is in receipt of information to the effect that the school principal places all the blame on the Cornell athletic authorities. The alleged investigation is reported to have brought out the following as about what happened.

Principal Shirks Responsibility.

The two white boys are declared to have stated to the high school principal that Repp, one of the white boys from Jamaica, was called aside by one Van Buren, of Cornell, and informed that the colored boy on their team should not be allowed to compete; the boys claim to have protested this action, citing the fact that Jenkins, a Jamaica colored boy, and other colored athletes, had competed at previous meets. Van Buren is alleged to have replied that those were exceptional cases and that there would be so much objection in this case by the students that if they attempted to start the colored boy, the starter would eliminate the events in which he was entered. They excused their failure to acquaint Arrington with the condition of affairs by saying "They didn't know how to tell Harry." These statements Mitchell claims to have confirmed through his investigation, and then dismisses the whole matter by telling the Arrington family, "It is up to Cornell."

THE AGE learns from other sources that the probable objection to the colored athlete came from the Mercersburg Academy and the Hill high school. The Mercersburg school has, it appears, on three different occasions, attempted to draw the color line against the Harrisburg high school on occasions of baseball, football and track meet encounters. Even though this be true, the Jamaica high school team was the guest of Cornell and any member of it should have been protected from embarrassment and discrimination by the team captain. On the other hand, it is shown, there was something very peculiar in the actions of Arrington's teammates when they failed to let him know the true condition of affairs, thus subjecting him to a double humiliation. Cornell students declare

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